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SENATORS ASSERT WALL STREET HAS TREATY OF PEACE

Henry Cabot Lodge Declares It
Was Sent to Big Business
Interests by United States
"Representatives" in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republican leaders opposed to the League of Nations opened a new and unexpected attack on the Administration forces yesterday. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, asserted on the floor of the Senate that the treaty of peace which is being withheld from the Senate and the country is now in the hands of "special interests" in Wall Street. These interests, they asserted, had received their copies of the document from Paris and are now preparing to open a campaign to stampede the Senate into surrender. Senators on the Democratic side were apparently unprepared for this announcement.

The two Republican leaders of the fight against the League of Nations made the charges with apparent deliberation. The Senate chamber immediately was thrown into an uproar. Claude A. Swanson, Democratic Senator from Virginia, hotly challenged the statements of Senators Lodge and Borah, and a dozen senators on both sides of the chamber engaged in a clash of words. The charges were made during an interruption in the debate on the suffrage amendment, which occurred when Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, moved that consideration of his resolution calling upon the State Department to furnish the Senate with the complete text of the treaty be resumed immediately after the final vote on suffrage. Four Copies Reported Sent

Senator Lodge declared that he had held a copy of the treaty in his hand and that he knew of the existence of four copies which, he said, had been sent to the big business interests from Paris. He asserted the copies must have been sent to New York "by our representatives at Paris." They came from the American peace delegation," he declared. Senator Lodge and Senator Borah said they received from different sources their information that copies of the treaty are in the hands of big business interests in the United States while it is being held from the public.

"I did not know that Senator Lodge knew that copies had been turned over to Wall Street," said Senator Borah after the debate. "I was called upon by a friend of mine in New York who told me that Wall Street had copies of the treaty. Apparently the next move now will be to try to force the adoption of the League of Nations through Wall Street. All of the pressure of big business will be brought to bear to force the Senate to ratify the treaty without delay, just as they are using big business to force Germany to sign the treaty."

Senator Borah's Statement

When Senator Johnson asked the unanimous consent of the Senate that his resolution be made the unfinished business after the Suffrage Amendment was disposed of, Senator Borah said: "I wish to say that it is now an established fact that this treaty which this resolution is calling for is public to all the people of Europe, including the enemy with whom we were lately engaged. It is also true that this treaty is now in the possession of certain interests in New York City and while the Senate of the United States is asking for a treaty with which it will ultimately have to deal and while the American people are asking for a treaty by which they will ultimately, in all probability, be bound, certain interests in the city of New York are in possession of this treaty and are dealing with it and discussing it, while we are deprived of it."

Senator Swanson was on his feet before Senator Borah had concluded. "I have seen a statement in the press that there was an understanding between the parties who made this treaty that it should not be officially given out," he said. "If there is such an understanding, it is reasonable to presume that there was some reason why the treaty should not officially be given out. All we have contended here is that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations."

"I will take occasion to say," said Senator Lodge, "that the treaty is in New York. I had a copy of it in my hand yesterday and I heard of several others. I was offered a copy to bring on here and show to my colleagues, but I said that no copy could come into my hands without being made public. Therefore, it was not given to me, but it is there in New York. I heard of four copies in existence there in New York. How many more there may be in the country I do not know, but as far as I can make out the only place where it is not allowed to come in the Senate of the United States."

"The copies of the treaty were given out that I have referred to, and they found that many of them were going

to America and an order was issued from our headquarters in Paris that no more were to be permitted," Senator Lodge said in reply to a question. Mr. Lodge Cross-Examined

"By whom were they given out?" Senator Swanson asked. "Given out by the authorities," said Senator Lodge. "What authorities?" queried Senator Swanson. "The representatives of the United States," replied Senator Lodge. "What representatives?" persisted Senator Swanson. "I suppose some of the President's followers," replied Senator Lodge. "I do not suppose he gave them out himself."

"What followers?" asked Senator Swanson. "No, I do not know," replied Senator Swanson. "I have understood that they do not represent the United States. There are no representatives over there except the President's personal agents," retorted Senator Lodge.

Hisses From Gallery
Several persons in the gallery hissed this remark and the chair rebuked them.

"There is no one authorized to give out foreign affairs under the Constitution, except the President of the United States," said Senator Swanson. "Very well then," replied Senator Lodge. "They were given out by his order."

"Does the Senator make that statement on his own responsibility?" Senator Swanson demanded.

"No, I do not know whether he ordered it or not," said Senator Lodge. "Does the Senator know where they came from?" asked Senator Swanson.

"They came from Paris," replied Senator Lodge. "They were given out by our representatives there."

Senator Swanson insisted that the whole matter be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for investigation.

"To go through the farce of referring to the Foreign Relations Committee in order to be told what we already know is useless," said Senator Lodge. Senator Swanson asked if the copies of the treaty in New York could have come from Germany. "I think the facts are that copies of the treaty which are in New York did not come from Germany," said Senator Borah. "I think the Senator will find that they came under a confidential promise or a promise to be treated as confidential. But nevertheless they are being discussed and considered by a great many people who are interested in the question, but not as interested as the Senate of the United States is. They are representing themselves while we are representing a constituency."

MEXICO PROTESTS SPEAKER'S REMARKS

Embassy Makes Representations
to United States Government
and to Pan-American Union
on Incident at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. Juan B. Rojo, counselor and chargé d'affaires of the Mexican Embassy, has protested to the State Department and to the Pan-American Union against the criticism of Mexico uttered on Monday before the second Pan-American commercial conference by Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. In a statement last night, Dr. Rojo said:

"Yesterday I protested before Acting Secretary of State Phillips, acting president of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, against the remarks made by Speaker Gillett. 'I considered that the Speaker violated the rules of the conference, as politics were excluded from the discussions, and I am surprised that he accepted the hospitality of the Pan-American Union to offend one of the states of the Union.'"

"The statement made by Mr. Gillett that Mexico is the only obstacle to international commerce is not based on facts. The statistics available at the Pan-American Union show that the commerce between Mexico and the United States increased every day and also that Mexico's commerce with Central and South America is beginning on firm steps."

"I should have desired that the Speaker had expressed his ideas with more frankness as regards the procedure he suggested for remedying the ills of Mexico. I interpreted his ideas as meaning intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico."

"This statement was presented by me to the acting president of the governing board of the Pan-American Union in order to make formal the verbal protest that I made to Acting Secretary of State Phillips."

HONOR FOR BELGIAN ROYALTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—It is reported in the official bulletin of the War Ministry that the King has conferred the war cross on the King and Queen of the Belgians, on Marshals Foch and Pétain and on Generals Maistre, Guillaumet, Weygand and Desbrière.

DRYS ARE ASKED TO SEND IN PROTESTS

Pressure Should Be Brought to
Bear on Congress, It Is
Urged, to Prevent the Lifting
of Ban on Wine and Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The drys in this city are emphasizing the importance of alertness on the part of the drys throughout the country to the fact that the present session of Congress will sooner or later act upon President Wilson's advice that the War-Time Prohibition Act, ban on light wines and beer be lifted. They urge the necessity of registering at Washington, from all parts of the country, the protests of all those who oppose any such relaxation of the War-Time Prohibition Act. They point out that the liquor interests are now more active than they have ever been before. The drys, therefore, should realize that they must play their part in opposition to Mr. Wilson's proposal, especially since that proposal is being used by the wets in their campaign to discredit the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

President's Course Criticized

The inconsistency of Mr. Wilson's action is pointed out by Samuel B. Wilson, assistant secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey. Mr. Wilson says if demobilization had progressed sufficiently to justify such action, the President himself had full authority to act of his own initiative. The act provides that it shall remain operative "until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President." If the facts justified it, Mr. Wilson wants to know why the President did not issue such a proclamation. He thinks the answer is plain. "The facts did not justify, for we are still at war with Germany and we have over 1,000,000 men under arms," Mr. Wilson contends that the necessity for the act still remains in full force.

"It is not primarily a prohibitive act," he says, "it is a conservation measure to save man-power and to increase efficiency. Food is as expensive as a year ago, and one of the great international problems is how to provide food for millions who are starving in Europe and Asia. The horrors of bolshevism, Mr. Hoover says, can only be kept back by food, yet the President cables a recommendation to permit the wastage of millions of bushels of cereals in making beer with which to debauch our own people, and reduce our man-power and efficiency."

People Said to Be Out of Patience

"To be consistent, Mr. Wilson should also have recommended amendment of the act of May 28, 1918, which directs 'it shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, to any officer or member of the military forces.' This measure of efficiency was of tremendous value in 'conserving man-power,' but if wine and beer are of such vast value to our civilian population as to call for a measure of reprieve from Paris, the same rule will apply to our men in uniform."

"Consistency also demands that the President should recommend the passage of a joint resolution for an amendment to the federal Constitution, repealing that portion of the Eighteenth Amendment that applies to 'light wines and beer,' that 45 states have doomed on Jan. 16, 1920."

"Why this hurried appeal for a reprieve? Does the President wish to give the brewers an opportunity to repent of their sins as the best allies of the Kaiser before and after we got into the war, that he begs Congress to fly to the relief of that greedy gang of traitors?"

"Away from home, out of touch with the domestic situation, the President has listened to artificial clamor of friends of the condemned outlaw, and recommended a reprieve. But for his inconsistency the brewers would have passed out with the stillborn Sent. Jan. 1917 and again, but for his aid, Jan. 1, 1919, would have been execution day. This last appeal will prove to be a boomerang, for two-thirds of the Senate, three-fourths of the House, and a vast majority of the American people are out of all patience with further postponement of the execution of justice on the outlawed traffic."

Government Files Appeal

Thirteen Errors on the Part of the
Lower Court Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, has filed an appeal from the decision of Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court, who recently granted the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company an injunction restraining Colonel Caffey and Richard J. McElligott, acting collector of Internal Revenue, from interfering with the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol, on the ground that it violated the War-Time Prohibition Act.

The appeal, which the United States Circuit Court of Appeals is scheduled to hear on June 17, alleges 13 errors on the part of the lower court. The district attorney claims that the court had no authority to restrain a threatened misconstruction of a constitutional statute; also that it erred in construing the act of Nov. 21, 1918,

as meaning that the only kind of beer referred to was intoxicating beer and in holding that beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight was intoxicating.

The appeal further charges the court with error in holding that there has been any threat of invasion by the defendants of any property or legal rights; and that the bill of complaint as amended, and the affidavits submitted in support of the application for a preliminary injunction by the complainant, in the light of the denial of the defendant, Francis G. Caffey, and other affidavits submitted by the defendants in said application, show that any seizure or forfeiture of, or any interference with, the property, is likely to result as a consequence of action by these defendants.

Colonel Caffey states also in the papers and appeal that what an error on the part of the court to restrain him and his subordinates from arresting and prosecuting brewers who should fall to affix revenue stamps to their products or to surrender them for cancellation, and also in enjoining Richard J. McElligott, acting Internal Revenue Collector, and in holding that the district attorney should have released him from the enforcement of the War-Time Prohibition Act.

William C. Fitts, Assistant Attorney-General and special counsel in this case, signed the papers and will present the argument for the government. Elihu Root will argue for the brewers. If the appeal is not granted, it is said the case will be promptly carried up to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication. If it is granted, the brewers will ask a trial of the question of fact as soon as possible.

FEELING REGARDING RHENISH REPUBLIC

President of Provisional Govern-
ment Notifies Peace Delegates
in Paris That the Majority of
People Are in Favor of It

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The allied peace delegates at Paris have been notified by Dr. Dorten, the president of the provisional government of the Rhenish Republic, that the delegates of that Republic recently assembled in this city and proclaimed the formation of the Republic. This announcement was made by telegram and a second telegram added the information that the majority of the population was with the delegates of the new Republic.

It is understood that the German Government has issued an order for the arrest of Dr. Dorten and has also entered protests both at Paris and at Spa against the alleged behavior of the French authorities in the occupied districts of the Rhineland, on the ground that they have not taken steps to prevent the formation of the Republic.

WIESBADEN, Germany (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Dorten, a former states attorney and head of the provisional government of the Rhenish Republic, yesterday forwarded two telegrams to the allied peace delegations at Paris. In one he announced that the delegates of the Rhenish Republic had assembled at Wiesbaden and proclaimed the Rhenish Republic, adding:

No Shirking of Obligations

"They do not propose to shirk the obligations connected with the work of restoration in Belgium and northern France. They implore the protection of the French authorities against their opponents and beg the privilege of coming to Paris for negotiations."

The second telegram was as follows: "Everything is quiet in Mayence. The majority of the population is with us."

Colonel Pinot, French commander at Wiesbaden, yesterday received a delegation representing the opponents of the Rhenish Republic. They represented all parties except the clerical and presented a memorial asking him not to heed one-sided information. They said the entire population was opposed to the formation of a republic and desired that the French authorities inform themselves with respect to public opinion through open meetings or conferences with representatives of various parties.

Germans Declare General Strike

COBLENZ, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—A general strike throughout the American occupied area was declared by the Germans at 9 o'clock today as a protest against the launching of the Rhenish Republic at Wiesbaden. It lasted only four hours, ending when workmen were warned of the consequences by the American military authorities.

No Ground for Treason Charge

COBLENZ, Germany (Monday)—The Americans are cooperating with the British and have adopted an attitude of maintaining public order and taking any action necessary against demonstrations of any order within the occupied areas. The American authorities decided that there was no foundation for a charge of high treason against inhabitants of the American occupied area, so far as the German Government was concerned.

RED PROCLAMATION READ TO SENATE

Bill for Suppression of An-
archistic Activities Introduced by
Montana Senator — Victor
Berger Issues Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Immediately on the convening of the Senate yesterday, Thomas J. Walsh, Democratic Senator from Montana, had read a copy of the red proclamation found among the effects of the anarchist who made an attempt to assassinate A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, late on Monday night. The document was typical of thousands of such revolutionary pamphlets circulated through the United States, urging the intimidation of responsible officials, judges and legislators, and aiming at the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Congressional leaders will cooperate with the agents responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the Constitution. Senator Walsh immediately introduced a bill for the suppression of Bolshevik and anarchistic activities, more severe and drastic in character than anything hitherto proposed. The unanimity sentiment in Congress was that there is no time to dally with the forces of anarchy and that, in so far as their activities can be curbed by drastic legislation and punishment, such legislation should be immediately enacted.

Victor Berger, whose right to a seat in the House is still contested, issued a statement declaring that the anarchists were "insane" and that they ought not to be confused with Socialists. The attempt to assassinate Mr. Palmer, he said, was not a threat, but a warning against the suppression of free speech and a free press. This attempt at "palliation," it is believed, will not help Mr. Berger to gain his seat in the House.

The Walsh Bill

The Walsh bill fixes a penalty of \$5000 or five years' imprisonment or both for any found guilty of urging the overthrow of this government or all governments by violent methods, and bars display in private or public of revolutionary emblem, the distribution of anarchistic literature from the mails of the United States. The text of the Walsh bill is in part as follows: "1. That it shall be unlawful for any persons to advocate, advise, or write, with intent to forward the purpose hereinafter mentioned, to print, publish, sell, or distribute any document, book, or circular, paper, journal, or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advised the overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to personal property, the government of the United States."

"2. That the display or exhibition in any meeting, gathering, or parade, public or private, of any flag, banner, or emblem symbolizing or intended by the person or persons exhibiting the same to symbolize, a purpose to overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to personal property, the government of the United States or of all governments, is hereby declared to be unlawful."

Non-Mailable Articles

"3. That every document, book, circular, journal, or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or advised the overthrow by force or violence, or by physical injury to personal property, or by the general cessation of industry of the government of the United States, or of all governments, in or by which there is advocated or advised the unlawful use of force or violence or physical injury to or the unlawful seizure or destruction of persons or property as a means toward the accomplishment of economic, industrial or political changes, is hereby declared to be non-mailable and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any person other than an employee of the dead letter office, to open mail matter."

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duly authorized thereto, or any other person upon a search warrant authorized by law, to open any letter not addressed to himself.

Penalties Prescribed

"4. That it shall be unlawful, with intent to forward the end in or by the same advocated or advised, to import or cause to be imported into the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction any matter declared by Section 3 of this act to be non-mailable or with such intent to transport or cause to be transported any such matter from one state to another or to any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

"5. That whoever shall use or attempt to use the mail or the postal service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by Section 3 of this act to be non-mailable or who shall otherwise violate any provision of this act, shall be fined not more than \$5000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

"6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to operate as a repeal in whole or in part of Section 20 of the act approved Oct. 15, 1914, commonly called the Clayton Act."

METAL WORKERS IN PARIS DOWN TOOLS

Three Hundred Thousand in
City and Environs Strike for
Eight-Hour Day and Increase
in Weekly Minimum Wage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Three hundred thousand metal workers of Paris and the surrounding district have downed tools. The pay demanded is a minimum weekly wage of 150 francs for skilled workers, and 132 for others. Employers, while willing to grant the workers' claims, including the eight-hour day, do not want to give up the union secretaries have given the assurance that the amount of work in the eight-hour day would equal the output of a day of ten hours.

The strike of the miners of Pas-de-Calais, which has been already announced, has come somewhat as a surprise, as at the Marseilles miners' congress it had just been decided that a general strike would take place on June 15, failing the general application of the eight-hour day. By demand of affiliation on the part of the miners of the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, and Anzin, unity in mining trade union circles has been realized. This is an important outcome of the Marseilles congress.

Strike of Subway Employees

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Parisians today found the doors of the subway stations closed and the lines not operating. The subway employees at a meeting lasting all night voted unanimously to strike. Meanwhile the strike in the metal trades, which includes the automobile industry, is steadily growing. There are also strikes at sugar refineries. House painters and dressmakers are out, and the strike in the coal mines of northern France has already brought out 80,000 men.

In sympathy with the subway workers, the chauffeurs and conductors on the auto-bus lines stopped work at noon.

PARIS, France (Monday)—There are at present 500,000 persons on strike in France, according to an estimate by the newspaper La Verité.

EPITACIO PESSOA IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, who has been visiting European capitals, arrived here this afternoon and was accorded a hearty welcome. He is the Prince of Wales, the distinguished visitor to welcome the visitor at the Victoria Station included Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Derby and Gen. Sir Henry Wilson.

GERMANY SHOWING GREAT INTEREST IN STRIKE SITUATIONS

Government Watching Walkouts
in Allied Countries—Rumor
That Mr. Lloyd George Favors
Mitigating Terms Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Council of Four is meeting this afternoon to consider reports of various commissions which have been studying the German counter-proposals. At the end of this week it is expected that the allied answer will be handed to the German plenipotentiaries, whose final reply will be required in a few days.

The Matin, referring to a rumor, which a British Cabinet meeting had passed, to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George is in favor of yielding certain points to the German proposals, states that the rumor is incorrect. Radical pressure has been brought to bear on the British Premier but he has given no sign of giving way. As for President Wilson, he is described as badly impressed with the tone of the German note. The Matin adds that the strikes in several allied countries are proving a subject of particular interest to the German Government at this juncture.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Dr. Karl Renner, the chairman of the Austrian peace delegation at St. Germain, in a speech made upon receiving the treaty, declared that the German-Austrian Republic as at present constituted, bore no relation to the former Hapsburg Empire.

Dr. Renner acknowledged that as Austrian delegates they were present as a part of the vanquished and fallen Empire, but added that they assumed their portion of the liabilities growing out of the relations which at the present time they did bear to the allied powers in whose hands they realized their fate was resting. He concluded by urging that a decision be reached that would insure that their national, political and economic existence be not hazarded.

ST. GERMAIN, France (Monday)—Upon receiving the treaty from the Allies here today, Dr. Karl Renner, chairman of the Austrian delegation, outlined briefly the history of the establishment of the German-Austrian Republic, and declared it had no relation with the former Hapsburg Empire. He spoke as follows:

"For a long time the people of German-Austria were waiting in distress for this present day to come, which shall relieve the tension caused by the uncertainty as to that people's future state. We were longing for the hour of decision, because it was to render peace at last to our hard-pressed country and to offer us an opportunity to proclaim before this illustrious tribunal, the world's highest authority, what our country is, and what the conditions are under which we may hope to organize the possibilities for the existence of an independent commonwealth."

End of Danube Monarchy

"The Danube monarchy against which the allied and associated powers have waged war, and with which they have concluded an armistice, has ceased to exist. The 12th of November, 1918, may be considered the day of its death. From this day on, there was no monarchy any more, nor a big power over which he could hold his sway. There was no more the fatal dualism, neither an Austrian nor a Hungarian Government, no army nor any other recognized institution vested with public power."

"There remained only eight nationalities deprived of any public organization, and overnight they created their own parliaments; their own governments and their own army, and they are all independent states. In the same way as the other national states our new republic too has sprung into life; consequently, she can no more than the former be considered the successor of the late monarchy. From this very point arises the fundamental contradiction under which we are laboring the most, and which is waiting to be cleared before this high assembly."

Peoples to Bear Burden

"On the other hand, no one could, from the judicious statement recently proclaimed by the chairman of this conference, reason that a modification of the political form of government or a change of its leading persons would suffice to release a nation from assumed obligations. This entails the conclusion that all the territories of the ancient monarchy and their peoples could be made responsible for the consequences of the war, which was forced upon them all by the former governments. This is weighing upon us, as upon all the other nationalities established on the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, a portion of the dreadful inheritance left us by the fallen Empire, the inheritance of war, the inheritance of exhaustion, and the inheritance of the more cumbersome economic obligations. But the new republic has freed herself from all those imperialistic aspirations which have become so fatal to the existence of the ancient monarchy. She has rid herself once and forever of all the reactionary traditions which had turned the former monarchy into a

prison for its people. She is, alas, the unfortunate victim of that horrible crime of 1914—a crime committed by the former government, however, and not by the people.

The German-Austrian Republic

"On the other hand, all the succeeding states have in the light of international law come into existence after the cessation of hostilities only. The German-Austrian Republic in its present shape has never declared war, never carried on a war and, in relation with the western powers, never had the position of a warring power from an international point of view. And there could be no doubt as to the fact that our republic never was at war with the new national states. On the contrary, in Vienna various commissions appointed by the succeeding states have met to settle the estate left by the late emperor, and to divide in mutual agreement among themselves all the rights and assets of this estate. Between them and us it is not a question of making peace, but of liquidating the former partnership and settling the future relations under the intervention and guarantee of the powers, for which we pray. Nevertheless these succeeding states, meeting face to face in Paris, are playing quite a different role in regard to their obligations assumed in the past. We expect to eliminate this contradiction, at the Peace Conference, I reserve to myself the opportunity of drawing like conclusions from this contradiction later on.

Right of Self-Determination

"We are before you as one of the parts of the vanquished and fallen Empire. We assume our portion of the liabilities growing out of the relations to the allied powers and we are well aware of the fact that our fate is resting in your hands.

"We hope and believe that the conscience of the world shall not deny to our people, nor curtail, the inalienable right of self-determination, which the allied powers have always proclaimed to be the very aim of their war waged against the Hapsburg and the Hohenzollern monarchies, a right which our people, confiding in the principles recognized by the allied powers have adopted as a fundamental basis of their new Constitution.

"We trust that the world's common sense will not have in view nor permit our economic ruin. The destruction of the economic unit of the monarchy, the separation of our mountainous country from all its national resources has condemned us, these last six months, to privations which are by far exceeding the sufferings endured in the time of war. It is due to the generous relief action organized by Mr. Hoover, on resolutions passed by the allied powers, that we have been saved from downright starvation, but in all these times of distress our people have, in a manner deserving of admiration, shown discipline, patient endurance and good judgment.

A Mainstay of Development

"Our new republic did not stain her revolution with blood, and having faith in the decision of the time, she has even abstained from any military action against her neighbors, although the latter have occupied two-fifths of her territory. She has proved to be a mainstay of peaceful and organized social development in central Europe.

"We know that we had to receive peace from your hands—from the hands of victors, but we are firmly resolved conscientiously to weigh each and every proposition laid before us and any advice offered by you to us. We shall, above all, make it a point thoroughly to inform you of the conditions prevailing in our country and to enlighten you regarding the primary exigencies of our existence. If you heretofore have had the opportunity to hear, with a few exceptions only, the voice of our neighbors, we now invoke your hearing, for you, the arbiters of a great world, will have to decide the fate of our small world also, and it is only just and right that arbiters should hear both parties.

"We pray for a decision which will insure for all our national, political and economic existence."

Dr. Renner stood while reading his speech, and his attitude, like that of the entire Austrian delegation, was extremely courteous, contrasting with that of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and the Germans at Versailles. Dr. Renner expressed gratitude for the food relief that had come from Herbert C. Hoover's commission. He promised loyalty to do his best to bring about a peace on the basis presented.

Mr. Clemenceau's remarks when handling the peace terms to the Austrian delegates were confined to explaining the time limit for the reply and the method of further negotiations and proceedings. He began: "Plenipotentiaries of the Austrian Republic, the allied and associated powers have charged me to remit to you the draft of the treaty which has been deliberated among us. It is not the entire draft, for I shall have reserves to make, but it constitutes at least the principal parts on which you can forthwith deliberate."

In addition to the conference representatives of the allied and associated powers there were present many distinguished persons, including Marshal Foch, General Bliss, Admiral Benson and Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador.

Luxembourg Delegation Received

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg (Tuesday).—An official communication to the press states that the Luxembourg delegation has been received by the Council of Four in the presence of Paul Hymans, Belgian Foreign Affairs Minister. The delegation expressed to the council the wish of people of the Grand Duchy to maintain autonomy and to enter into a simultaneous economic union with France and Belgium.

Mr. Clemenceau acceded to negotiations being entered upon with such a solution in view. The Council of Four

further expressed a wish that a referendum in the Grand Duchy should be postponed.

"All Interests to Be Represented"

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—(By The Associated Press)—Rumors that he is willing to sacrifice parts of German territory threatened by the peace terms if the counter-proposals are accepted are denied by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, in an interview with the Versailles correspondent of the National Zeitung. The Count's attention was drawn to the feeling in Danzig that Germany was ready to sign peace at the expense of that city if the Allies made concessions regarding Upper Silesia, the former colonies and the merchant marine.

He said that all interests would be represented equally and equitably. Great financial sacrifices could be added, only on condition that the German counter-proposals were looked upon as a coordinate entity. He declared it was impossible to accept important features without bringing disaster to the whole proposition.

He asserted he was eager for a better opportunity to convince the Allies of Germany's honesty and honor than was offered by interchanging notes. He said he hoped if given the opportunity to establish a basis for the cooperation of all peoples.

Germans Blamed for Food Shortage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday).—The Frankfurter Freiheit says that the Germans who are trying to make it appear that the Allies are responsible for the present food shortage in Germany, have only themselves to blame for present conditions.

The Freiheit asserts, "It is the German staff that is fully responsible, as with the assistance of the German authorities the German staff 'organized the famine' by transferring food products into war materials."

Mission to the Levant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The American section of the mission to the Levant, the purpose of inquiring into the wishes of the populations as to their future, has left for Constantinople. The chief areas of inquiry were mentioned as Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Armenia, but the fact that the mission has gone to Constantinople is regarded as showing that other portions of the old Ottoman Empire will also come within the scope of the mission's labors.

Neither the French nor British sections of the mission have yet been constituted by their respective governments. The question as to the zones of military occupation in the Levant is said to be the reason for the delay.

No Participation in Blockade

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Sweden and Denmark have notified the Peace Conference that they will not join in a blockade of Germany in the event of a German refusal to sign the peace treaty. They state that a blockade could be made effective without their violating their neutrality.

Aland Islands and Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—The Landsting of the Aland Islands has forwarded to President Wilson and the Peace Conference a resolution demanding the reunion of the Aland Islands with Sweden.

Vorwärts on Counter-Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—A Berlin wireless message states that after publication of details regarding the German counter-proposals, the organs of the right maintain their hostile attitude. The Vorwärts holds that Germany must say "No," if the essential form of the allied conditions is preserved.

Lithuanians and Pogrom Question

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—In a memorandum addressed to the Peace Conference, the Lithuanian delegation has requested the Supreme Council to appoint an inter-allied commission of inquiry to investigate alleged pogroms by Poles in parts of Lithuania occupied by Polish forces and other brutal and illegal acts alleged to have been committed by the Polish army of occupation.

If the charges are verified, the Supreme Council is requested to order the Polish troops withdrawn from the occupied parts of Lithuania. If the withdrawal is ordered, it is set forth, the Lithuanian Government will undertake to defend Lithuania against the Bolsheviks if the Lithuanians are furnished with war supplies.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM ARCHANGEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Bolshevik wireless message claims that Soviet troops have expelled Mr. Gregorieff's partisans from Nikolai, after three days' occupation by the latter. It is also alleged that United States troops are being withdrawn from Archangel and will leave Russian territory during the present month.

ARRESTS FALL OFF IN DRY CITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. Within less than a week the beneficent effects of prohibition in Ohio were evidenced by the city's police records. Falling off of arrests was noticed immediately, and during Memorial Day only six arrests were made, one of which was for intoxication. Holiday and Saturday arrests usually have ranged from 100 to 150. Saturday afternoon only two prisoners were held in the county jail.

PLOT AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF LAW

Enemies of Organized Government Make Attempts Upon the Lives of Officials in Eight Cities of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Another widespread, carefully-laid plot to terrorize officials, by the enemies of organized government, is the interpretation placed upon the attempts made Monday night against the lives of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and state and federal officials in eight cities.

Determination to meet this conspiracy and apprehend the criminals was evidenced on all sides, especially at the Department of Justice, where the investigation service is being reorganized for an energetic campaign against the perpetrators and their accomplices and those responsible for the bombs sent through the mails in April.

Leaders of organized labor were as emphatic in their condemnation of the plot as members of Congress, other officials and private citizens. The effort to intimidate officials who have been active against the anarchistic element has failed, judging from expressions in Washington.

While the material damage done by the explosion of a bomb at Mr. Palmer's home and adjacent houses was considerable, no one other than the man who carried the bomb was injured. Government agents and city police have clues that promise to make identification of this man and possibly of others believed to be in the conspiracy throughout the country much easier than in the case of those who made attempts in April against the same and other officials by sending bombs through the mails. Experts

of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior declare that the explosion was premature and was caused by dynamite or T. N. T. Statement by A. Mitchell Palmer.

Mr. Palmer, Tuesday, issued the following statement: "The outrages of last night indicate nothing but the plot of a few lawless individuals to attempt an anarchistic element in the population to terrorize the country and thus stay the hand of the government. This, they have utterly failed to do. The purposes of the Department of Justice are the same today as yesterday. These attacks by bombthrowers will only increase and extend the activities of our crime-detecting forces. We are determined now, as heretofore, that organized crime directed against organized government in this country shall be stopped."

Literature found at the scene of the explosion included a circular entitled "Plain Words," which declared that the class war was on and the people would see what these "friends of liberty" are prepared to do to bring about a change. "The powers that be make no secret of their will to stop here in America the world-wide spread of revolution," the circular began. "We accept your challenge and mean to stick to our duties. Do not say we are acting cowardly because we keep our hiding. We are not many; perhaps more than you dream of, though; but are all determined to fight to the last. There will have to be bloodshed; we will not dodge. We will destroy to rid the world of your tyrannical institutions. Long live revolution. Down with tyranny," were other sentiments.

Harry Holloran, president of the Central Labor Union of Washington, said it was unnecessary to defend organized labor in connection with the plot. "The loyalty and patriotism of all organized labor during the war period gives no countenance to any movement that seeks to accomplish its ends by lawlessness," he declared.

Investigation Service.

Reorganization of the investigation service of the Department of Justice was announced yesterday by Mr. Palmer, who said that reorganization had been planned for several weeks. The new men who already are at work to run down the perpetrators of this outrage are as follows:

Francis P. Garvan, now Alien Property Custodian, is appointed assistant Attorney-General to have general charge of all investigation work and special criminal prosecutions of the Department of Justice. Mr. Garvan was for nine years an assistant district attorney of New York County and was criminal prosecutor under William Travers Jerome when he was district attorney of New York. For the present Mr. Garvan will retain his place as Alien Property Custodian. He is a native of Hartford, Connecticut, a graduate of Yale and of the New York Law School.

John T. Creighton is to be a special assistant attorney-general to act as Mr. Garvan's assistant in investigation work. During the war Mr. Creighton was connected with the intelligence section of the War Trade Board and became chief of that section, and since last December has been connected with the work of the alien property custodian, passing upon the Americanism of those who bought enemy property. He is 35 years old and comes from Springfield, Illinois, where he practiced law.

William J. Flynn, former chief of the United States secret service and recently chief of the secret service and police of the United States Railroad Administration, is appointed chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice. During the 15 years Mr. Flynn was in the United States secret service he had charge of all cases involving anarchists. In 1908, he did special work for the Department of Justice in the sugar fraud cases and in 1912 reorganized the detective force of the city of New York. His appointment to work in the campaign against bolshevism, anarchy, and other schools of violence is approved here as an effectual move by the Attorney-General.

KING GEORGE'S DAY FETE IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—King George's Day was observed in this city by the Imperial Daughters of the British Empire, who held an all-day meeting at the Hotel Commodore, closing with a banquet attended by more than 500 persons. Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff presided at the speakers' table, and the speakers included the Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington, Mrs. William Henry Loomis, representing the Colonial Dames of America, Capt. Arthur Hunt Chute of the Canadian forces, Colonel Thwaites of the British Embassy, M. M. Richardson of the British Consulate, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves of the United States Navy, T. Kennard Thompson, who designed the victory bridge to be erected by Canada over the Niagara River, the Rev. William C. Carter, Rustom Rustomjee, and Prof. Louis Leakey, who read an ode to King George. Ivor Norvello sang.

BRITISH FORT RESISTS ALL AFGHAN ATTACKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The India office announces that dispatches dated May 31 show that Fort has resisted all Afghan attacks, though the adjacent village is gutted. An attempt to rush the British post at Sada, 30 miles away, was unsuccessful. Fighting continues near Lakka Tigra. The arrival of British aeroplanes at Miramshas in Waziristan has eased the situation there. An unsuccessful attack was made on the British post at Manji, south of Murtaza, during the night of May 29-30.

PUBLICATION OF BRITISH HONOR LIST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In the honor list published yesterday the Order of Merit is conferred upon Admiral Sir David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig. A long list of colonial honors includes Sir John McCall, K. C. M. G., and the admirals honored with K. C. B. comprise Gaunt, Phillimore and Parry.

Admirals Colville and Jerram and Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser to the British Embassy in Washington, received G. C. M. G. Michael E. Sadler, chairman of the Calcutta University commission and Ian Malcolm are among the new knights. Five D. A. G. commanders of the British Empire are created. General Munro, commander-in-chief in India, receives G. C. S. I.

COUNCIL TO REVIEW SITUATION IN TURKEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Temps publishes an announcement of a Grand Council held in Constantinople to review the situation in which Turkey is placed. The council was opened by the Sultan in person, the chair being afterward taken by the Grand Vizier. Every political party was represented, as well as prominent members of the professions.

Open-air meetings, organized to protest against the occupation of Smyrna by Greek troops, have been forbidden by the government.

MR. ASQUITH REPLIES TO VISCONT FRENCH

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. H. H. Asquith, British Premier at the outbreak of the war, replying in a speech today to criticisms made by Viscount French, the first commander of the British forces in France, in his book concerning the government in the early days of the war, said that, prior to the visit to France of Earl Kitchener, the intended movements of Lord French had filled the Cabinet with consternation, and in the judgment of the Cabinet, would have left the French Army in the lurch in the moment of supreme need. This consternation, Mr. Asquith declared, was shared by the French Government.



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POLES PLEDGED TO END POGROMS

United States Officially Assured by Provisional Government That the Persecution of Jews Will Be Discouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Through the American Legation at Warsaw, the State Department was informed yesterday that the provisional government of Poland had given assurances that it would discourage anti-Jewish pogroms. This assurance followed the unanimous protest made in the United States Senate and representations made by the United States Government. The following statement was issued by the State Department:

"The provisional government of Poland has given the American Legation at Warsaw positive assurances that it is opposed to anti-Jewish activities, and that it will not tolerate persecution of Jews in that country. It will take strong measures at once to protect all Jews in Poland, the legation was advised. This statement, reported in a dispatch from Warsaw to the Department of State today, was in reply to instructions from the department to the legation to ascertain the true situation and to inquire into the attitude of the Polish Government."

"The American Minister reported in the dispatch today that he had called on General Pilsudski, Premier of the Polish Government, and that General Pilsudski had advised him that he not only is opposed to persecution of Jews, but has given strict instructions to maintain order and to protect the Jews at Chentokhov, that he had warned the army in peremptory orders that the persecutions will not be tolerated, that officers will be responsible for any such acts on the part of their men, and that severe punishment will be meted out to offenders. The situation in Chentokhov is said to have been investigated personally by the Polish Minister of the Interior."

Persecution Opposed

"Premier Pilsudski expressed indignation that reflections had been brought upon the country by anti-Jewish activities. He stated that the persecution of the Jews brought shame upon the name of Poland, and could only harm the country. He pointed out that the Jews, of whom there are millions in Poland, are going to remain in Poland, and that the Polish people will live in close contact with them. He said that both the government and the best element of the Polish people are strongly opposed to any persecution, knowing as they do that discord among elements of the Polish population must be eliminated in order that the country may settle down to peaceful development; and for the public weal, the government will suppress with an iron hand any anti-Jewish activities."

Investigation Assured

Assistant Secretary of State Phillips told the House Foreign Relations Committee which is investigating pogroms that the American Minister in Poland, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Dr. Morris Bogen, representative in Poland of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee of New York, and Colonel Bailey of the Red Cross, had already been appointed a committee to investigate the reports on behalf of the State Department.

He expressed the belief that action by the House in the form of a resolution would be beneficial and help to strengthen the hands of the government by showing that public sentiment in this country was strongly hostile to such atrocities as have been reported. The reports hitherto received from Minister Gibson, he said, were confidential, but definite reports were expected.

Jews Issue Statement

Reply to Ignace Paderewski on Reported Pogroms in Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Simultaneously with the arrival in this city with a mission from the new Republic of Poland led by O. Buszczynski, Consul-General, and the Consul-General's statement that there was no truth in the reports of Jewish pogroms in Poland, the Committee for the Defense of the Jews in Poland, Nathan Straus, chairman, issued a statement enumerating what it said had been attacks on the Jews in Poland. The statement was made in direct reply to Ignace Paderewski, who has been quoted as denying all reports of pogroms during his incumbency as Prime Minister of Poland. All the pogroms enumerated, says the committee, and many others, took place at a time when Mr. Paderewski was Premier. The murdered Jews had nothing to do with war activities, and were in no way dangerous to the Polish rule in Pinsk.

The Consul-General said the stories of pogroms originated in Stockholm and Copenhagen, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fronczak of Buffalo, member of the Polish National Committee, who came with the Polish mission, corroborated him.

Mr. Buszczynski said that what the Jews claimed was a pogrom of 33 of their fellows in Pinsk was really an execution by Polish soldiers of Bolsheviks. The Jewish committee asserts these victims were Polish citizens who had met to consider ways and means for distributing food and relief funds to the stricken Jews of Poland.

The Consul-General said he thought Poland would send an Ambassador to the United States, one of whose first duties would be an investigation of the charges being made by the Jews. He thought that if, as Mr. Paderewski is reported to have proposed, Mr. Wilson would name a commission to go to Poland, the commission would soon find the charges of pogroms were false.

Reports Unconfirmed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland, has informed the State Department that he has received "no report of atrocities perpetrated against the Jews in Poland, Galicia, and Lithuania with the exception of Pinsk and Vilna affairs." His report was read to the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips.

BOLSHEVISM NEAR VLADIVOSTOK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Sporadic Bolshevik outbreaks throughout the Vladivostok hinterland are announced in a Tokyo message. These outbreaks are due, it is stated, to the peasants' hostility to Admiral Koltchak's mobilization order. American troops are taking measures to protect the railway.

ALSACE-LORRAINE RAILWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STRASBOURG, Germany (Tuesday).—The Strasbourg municipality has expressed a desire that the Alsace and Lorraine Railway be put under the control of the French Government. The municipality has asked, however, that the offices of the system be retained here.

NEW KINGDOM RECOGNIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The British Government has recognized the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

UNITED STATES CAPITAL WELCOME

Central and South American Representatives Give Assurance at Pan-American Conference—Mr. Redfield Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Throughout Central and South America a friendly welcome to United States capital and commercial enterprise is assured, according to diplomats and other representatives from the southern republics in attendance at the second Pan-American Commercial Conference in Washington. William C. Redfield, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, aroused enthusiasm when he declared trade relations must be conducted in the feeling of mutual helpfulness.

"If it is in my power," he continued, "to say any one word to you or to my fellow countrymen which I would write deep into their hearts as the basis of all our transactions in the future days, it is the thought of mutual service. Unless we serve you we shall fail. Unless you serve us you will fail."

"We have accumulated a great wealth of free capital in the United States. What shall we do with it? It is my belief that our constructive service to the world calls on us to let this capital flow out into the world for the world's enrichment. You observe I do not say 'for our enrichment.' There will come inevitably to the United States rewards from such use of its wealth abroad. There will come, I hope, to the lands in which that wealth is used far greater rewards than can come to us thereby."

Dr. Francisco Tudela y Varela, Ambassador of Peru, said that few countries offered a better field for remunerative investment than Peru, and that this country considers the investment of United States capital with the most interest. A cable from the President of Peru said:

"On the inauguration of the conference, I fervently hope that resolutions adopted by it will insure the progressive development of commercial relations among the American countries, thus consolidating continental solidarity and binding closer together the ties which should unite the nations of America."

Similar sentiments were expressed by representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, and other countries. The delegates warmly applauded the cable message from President Wilson, in Paris, in which he said:

"Our hearts are set upon a perfect understanding between the Americas."

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**THE WINDOW
OF THE WORLD**

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Tortoise Days

According to Captain Ogilvie of the British Army, who lectured recently in London on the subject of Macedonia, the animal which is to be found in more parts of the country than any other is, perhaps, the tortoise. In the British Isles the creature is seen rarely in its native hedge or crawling about the orchard that the instantaneous popularity of the animal—according to the captain—with the British Tommy on the Macedonian front need not be doubted. Tommy, in fact, found that, like Mark Twain's jumping frog, it had many points of fascination and formed an endless source of amusement. The soldiers finally hit upon the idea of forwarding the strange pets through the mails to "the folks at home." So many of the tortoises found their way to the British shores in this fashion that finally the authorities stepped in and prohibited further importation—at least by post.

The Papers of Eugène Rouher

One clause in the peace treaty that puzzles readers in other countries is recognized in France as a remembrance of the days of 1870, and is recalling to French minds the Rougon-Macquart novels of Zola, for it has to do with the man who is believed to have been the model for Zola's creation of Eugène Rougon. The clause prescribes that the German Government "is to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging to Mr. Rouher." Eugène Rouher, the story goes, was an intimate friend of Napoleon III and had been one of the organizers of the coup d'état that gave him his title. He became the close confidant of the Emperor, and the papers now in question had been entrusted to him for safe-keeping in his private chateau at Cercy but, in 1870, Uhlans surprised the chateau, and the documents were forwarded to Bismarck. The papers are believed to have provided proof of political intrigue in the 1860s between Napoleon III and the southern German states which was later used by Bismarck to prevent England from coming to the aid of France and in forcing the reluctant southern states of Germany to fall in with his plan for a German Empire. The papers remained in German possession and have never been published, but little as modern France admires Napoleon III, the makers of the peace treaty evidently prefer to have documents which in his discredit safely stored in the French archives.

Finland and Franchise

In Finland there are now more women than men qualified to vote, but the fact apparently does not materially affect the elections, and the women individually remain indifferent to the efforts of a very small minority to organize an independent Woman's Party. Exercising the franchise since 1906, the women vote, according to a recent writer, the same party tickets as the men, and show no tendency to vote for women by preference to men, although, as might reasonably be expected, they have selected candidates for office favorable to issues in which they were interested. Women and men, apparently, contest as candidates for votes much as men exclusively used to; whilst women and men vote for candidates at elections without sex favoritism. The highest number of women members yet returned to the Diet has been 24 out of a total of 200. In the Diet itself the women members seem not to have differed materially from their male associates either in ability or other essentials of the average legislator, and there has been no antagonism in the working together of men and women in legislation.

Jenny Lind's Piano

After remaining some twenty years in a second-hand store, the piano that P. T. Barnum had made for the American tour of Jenny Lind passed, the other day, into the possession of a junk man. It was in 1850 that Barnum brought Jenny Lind to the United States, and, having contracted to pay her \$302,200 for the concert tour, the additional item of \$5000 for a piano was a small matter. The public of the time was not left ignorant of the fact that the piano less was of San Domingo mahogany, the keys enameled in ivory, and the embellishments wrought in gold. Seven years later, when fire destroyed the Crystal Palace, where the singer had made her farewell appearance, and the highest

price paid for a ticket at the auction reached \$650, the piano was sold for \$1000; but, as the years went by, so the story goes, its voice was silenced and it became no more than a large, convenient table on which even farming implements found a resting place. Thence it passed to the second-hand store, and now to the junk man.

The "Biblers"

Tzecho-Slovakia attaining national independence attains also the privilege of reading the Bible in the national tongue, and to meet this changed condition the British Bible Society is making plans, as rapidly as possible, to print Tzech Bibles purchasable for the reasonable sum of two shillings each. For a long time Austrians and Italians have recognized the close relation between Book and people by calling the Tzecho-Slovaks "Biblers," and the story of persecution by separation from the Book is a long one now happily ended. The Tzech Bible was first printed in 1475 and had become a widely important part of the national life when the Tzechs came under Austrian dominion, and the printing and reading of the Bible in their own language was forbidden. Nevertheless, the Tzech Bible continued to be read; being printed in other lands and smuggled into the country of the "Biblers," it was burned if discovered by Austrian authorities; whilst religious persecution, dating back to the time of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer of the fifteenth century, combined with political persecution to make the Tzech Bible rare but all the more highly valued. Although, in modern days, the Austrian Government permitted the circulation of the Tzech Bible in the army, it continued to prohibit the circulation among the Tzechs at home. Now that the Nation stands on its own feet, the distribution of the national Bible will no doubt proceed rapidly.

Bag and Baggage

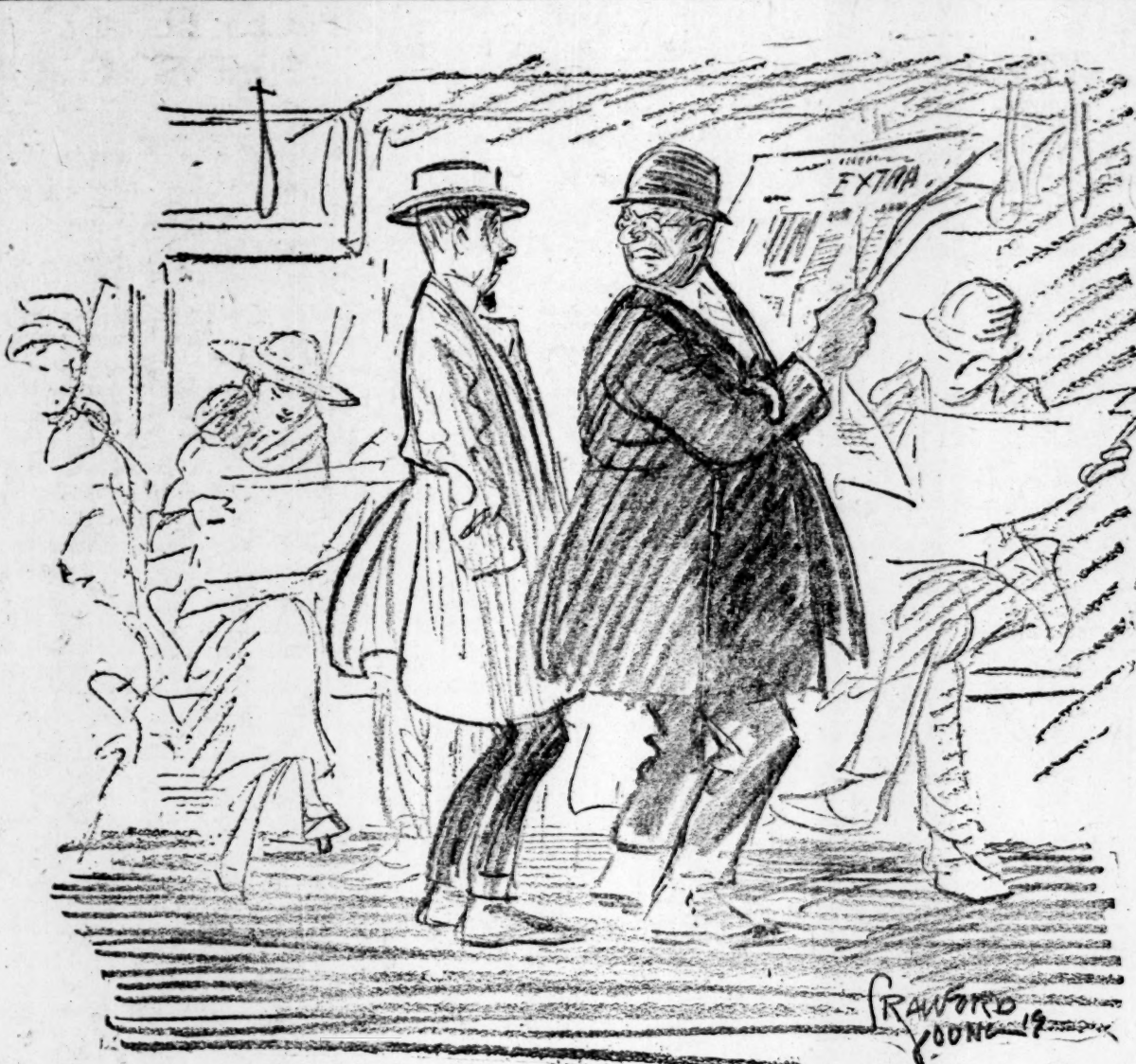
Present and immediately past conditions in Turkey are contrasted by a traveler familiar with the country both before and since the armistice. Before the armistice every article of food and clothing was at least 40 times dearer than before the war, and these prices were artificially created by government corruption. "Requisitioned" for the army, every article of food and clothing found its way into the hands of friends of the government, who then profited by selling to the civilian population. New laws were passed to further this profiteering by the Turks, and thus completely destroy any remaining commerce of the Christians; whilst every reported German victory was made an affair of compulsory celebration. News of such victory set the Turkish police in motion from house to house, and presently the entire city would apparently be rejoicing. With the Christian population the rejoicing came when the news of the armistice reached Turkey. The Turkish power to persecute was broken, but the Christian in Turkey is now likely from day to day to receive anonymous missives reading, for example, "Oh, vile Christians, these things will pass; you will remain in our possession again, and we shall massacre you." "Bag and baggage" does indeed seem to be the only remedy.

A Ruanda Branch

Railway development in Africa is evidently to be prosecuted with vigor. At any rate, preliminaries are under discussion for a branch railway into Ruanda from the trunk line that German engineers had but just completed from Indian Ocean to Lake Tanganyika. The new line will advance into a country where the war in Europe probably saved the natives from German attack. Ruanda had remained an undeveloped part of the German possession, but had been examined and written down as particularly worthy while to develop for the variety of its products. The new railway had brought German military force within striking distance, and the history of German management in Africa gives every reason to believe that the opening up of the Ruanda country would have been a disaster for the Watutsi who inhabit it. From the British viewpoint these natives are to be conciliated rather than antagonized. They are, in fact, one of the superior races of Africa, held to be related to the Egyptians, Abyssinians, or some other ancient African people, and should be benefited rather than injured by the coming of the iron horse and the opening up of their country under British auspices.

Equity for Actors

All American actors are rejoicing with their British fellow artists in the winning by the Actors Association of their new equitable contract. Few persons outside the theatrical profession have the slightest idea of what abuses managers of a certain type were guilty of in the days before the players organized to protect their rights. There was one sort of manager, for example, declares an authority on the subject, who utterly unqualified to judge of the quality of a play in manuscript, used to stage pieces for trout performances in small towns, securing the services of his cast for four or more weeks of rehearsal and two weeks of performance at a cost of two weeks' salaries—two weeks' pay for six weeks' work. Many pieces were rehearsed for six weeks and even longer. Thus for at least one spectacle it is known that a cast of more than 50 was kept rehearsing for 12 weeks without pay. Another favorite device of the "managerial sharper" which has been corrected by the new contracts, was to engage an actor of individuality, and, after he had built up a definite characterization, serve him with notice of dismissal upon one pretext or another, putting in his place a player who would accept a greatly reduced salary for giving a close detailed imitation of the style in which the original player acted the part.



"Say! Buy a paper!"
"Do you want to sell that one?"

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (May 3)—The Paris Conference approaching completion of its labors, having accomplished the principal object of dictating peace to Germany, Mr. Lloyd George will be able to resume attendance on his parliamentary duties. Thanks to the assiduity of Mr. Bonar Law and occasional meteoric visits from the Prime Minister, the business of the session has progressed at fully average speed, but the situation is as unsatisfactory as it is abnormal. Full credit is due to Mr. Bonar Law for his management of a difficult task. Perfect success was admittedly impossible. He was, after all, a deputy lacking the authority of the leader of the House. In "Great Expectations" it is related how Pip, calling at the office of the criminal lawyer of Little Britain, Mr. Jaggers, found among a group of clients awaiting his arrival a Jew performing a jig of anxiety under a lamp-post, accompanying his steps in a kind of frenzy with the words, "Oh Jaggers, Jaggers, Jaggers! All others is Cag-Maggers. Give me Jaggers!" Cag-Maggers is not a parliamentary word. Indeed it is not to be found in the dictionary. In its disclosure of confidence in the capacity of a certain man, the passage nevertheless outrides itself on the memory when observing the relations of the House of Commons toward the Prime Minister. It wants Mr. Lloyd George in its midst and it won't be happy till it gets him.

Masterpiece of Irony

He will revisit the scene with the triumph of his last intervention fresh in the minds of members. The speech in which he turned and rent his self-assumed overseer in Printing House Square was a masterpiece of exquisite irony, a bout of light but deadly rapier play. "Mr. Lloyd George's Apologia" The Times called it, with unconscious humor that broadened the smile with which the crushing onslaught had been watched. Apart from, deeper than, admiration of oratorical excellence is a feeling of satisfaction that the Premier should have turned at last upon his assailant. Already he had suffered from the assumption that because he was silent under a persistent course of innuendoes, misapprehensions, and patronizing rebuke such as finally drove his predecessor from office, he for fear of losing his place was meekly dumb. His "Apologia" saved the mark; has freed him from unworthy suspicion, and the episode leaves him stronger and, in the estimation of the House, personally more popular than he was before the storm broke and cleared the air.

It is not probable that, relieved from the necessity of frequent sojourn in Paris, the Premier will resume in full

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measure the habit of Disraeli, Gladstone, and a majority of their successors, in respect of close attention on sittings of the House. The presence of the Premier during the Question Hour was not only a sheer waste of valuable time, but actually conducive to delay in getting on with public business. "How oft the means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done" mused King John, when confronted by Hubert de Burgh with his signed and sealed orders to murder young Arthur in Northampton Castle. How oft the sight of the Prime Minister seated on the Treasury Bench has suggested opportunity to a fussy member of putting "a supplementary question" that would insure his name appearing in the parliamentary report linked with that of the Leader of the House is a matter of common observation. Gladstone was habitually susceptible to the temptation of interposing remarks at Question Time, a trait of character traded upon with unflinching success by Randolph Churchill and his merry men, when the Fourth Party was in the making. Mr. Lloyd George is more wary. But it occasionally happened that he felt compelled to play the game of the persistent inquirer bent on obtaining a gratuitous advertisement.

Premier's Systematic Absence

At the opening of the session the House was inclined to resent the novelty of the Premier's systematic abstention from attendance, save on rare peremptory occasion. It grew accustomed to the unavoidable. But it will none the less warmly welcome modification of the habit. His presence on the Treasury Bench, even though he sits silent, has a vitalizing influence of which the only parallel is to be found in the cases of Disraeli and Gladstone. In the absence of Mr. Asquith from the Front Opposition Bench the paucity of central figures of attraction is a notable feature in the still young Parliament. In this respect the benches to the left of the Speaker present a blank. The Irish camp, for many years a mine of frequent explosion, has been razed to the ground. John Redmond is gone. John Dillon is dethroned from his gloomy eminence. William O'Brien, whose tumultuous speeches were wont to set the House in uproar, has disappeared in the obscurity of his Irish home. The best of the lot, Tim Healy, whose sardonic humor was a never-failing tonic, shrewdly withdrew from the stage before being called upon to suffer the indignity of expulsion by that Frankenstein of the old Nationalist Party, the Sinn Féiner. Of the old buccaners only Mr. Devlin is left. Depressed by surrounding circum-



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stance, he has not lived up to a reputation gained in the last Parliament.

"Winston's Up!"

On the Treasury Bench Winston Churchill solely shares the personal attraction of his chief. Running in the blinkers of high ministerial office, he fails to keep up his former pace. Like his father, Lord Randolph, and in many respects resembling him, he, having won his way to a position of high authority and responsibility, has assumed a manner more suitable to it. Eschewing the alluring sack of insubordinate opposition, he has assumed the graver manner of an elder statesman. He does it very well. But for an assembly that, with something of schoolboy tendency, likes an occasional scene, it is somewhat disappointing. In accordance with proverbial precedent the redeemed poacher has become an exemplary gamekeeper. The wild Winston of yester year has come to be esteemed next to the Premier and Mr. Balfour, who rarely interposes, as the weightiest speaker rising from the Treasury Bench. The Conservative wing, that once, by way of studied insult, emptied at his rising, now rushes in to fill its benches when word goes round that "Winston's up."

A HOTEL MAN ON PROHIBITION

From an article by E. M. Stalter in The American Magazine

I have been a hotel man for a long time; and for a year now, one of my hotels—the one in Detroit—has been dry. In May, 1918, prohibition went into effect in the State of Michigan; so we have had a chance to find out how the above questions already have been answered there, and probably are going to be answered now all over the country. Our experience has brought out some interesting points: The old bar still exists in the hotel at Detroit. That is, the counter is there, just as it was. Even the convenient foot rail remains. The little tables are still in place, as they were when men sat at them and had their

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drinks. But back of the bar there is a soda fountain now. Soft drinks, ice-cream sodas, hot coffee, and chocolate are the only liquid refreshment obtainable.

Do the men go there? Yes, to a certain extent; but, so far, not as much as they patronized the bar. As time goes on, however, more and more men certainly are going to take to soft drinks. In the new Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, we shall have three soda fountains, and I expect they will do a big business. In Detroit the two most popular "temperance drinks" with men are the "grape-juice highball"—which is grape juice and seltzer—and the various ice-cream sodas.

I have been making inquiries, and I find that men have been patronizing soda fountains more and more in recent years, even where there was no prohibition. A woman told me the other day of going into one of these places in the New York financial district several times lately. On each occasion she was the only woman in the place, aside from the girls behind the counters. And the men in there were not office boys or young clerks, but solid, substantial business men, who were taking their ice-cream sodas, their phosphates, and even their "nut sundaes," with evident enjoyment. If they did this when bars and saloons were open, they will surely do it still more when there is no place else to go.

I will tell you farther on how I think the new order of things will work out in time. But first I will explain what has already happened in Detroit. There has been a radical change in our restaurant business. The crowded hours used to be those for late suppers, beginning about 11 o'clock, after the theaters closed. That business has dropped off since the State went dry. The busy time now is from 8:30 to 8:30 p. m., and that business is constantly growing better.

More men are having a little family "spree" by taking their wives out to dinner. In the old days there used to be a line of men at our telephone booths between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, calling up their homes to announce that "business" was going to keep them down-town, and not to expect them for dinner.

In most of these cases the visit to the telephone booth was followed by a more or less protracted sojourn at a bar and by a dinner with trimmings of drinks in the grillroom. There is still a certain amount of this late afternoon telephoning; but the message now is more often than not an invitation to the man's wife to "come on down-town and have dinner."

My prediction is that the common run of business men will adjust themselves to a dry world far more easily than they think. Thousands of men take a drink only occasionally. They have been going for days without whisky, or beer, or anything of the kind. What will they do in the future? Why, they will do exactly the same on the days when they would have taken a drink that they have been doing now on the days when they didn't touch liquor.

People have an idea that there is a lot of business transacted over a bottle of wine, or across the cocktail glasses. They think that men get together in cafés and put through "big deals," settle business policies, place contracts, make sales. I don't believe it. When I want to do business, I do it in my office. So do other men. If you could put a dictaphone under every table in a café and get records of all the talk that goes on across those tables and compare them with records from the offices of the same men, you would see the difference.

This doesn't alter the fact, however, that men do like to get together and talk; and that they can talk better across a little table than in almost any other way.

Will the little table, with its intimacy, its chance for a good talk, disappear? No, it won't. As I said before, there are thousands of men sitting at those tables now with soft drinks in front of them. If they can have a good time doing that, there's no reason why the rest can't. It will take them a little while to adjust themselves; but if the country is dry they will do it because they will have to.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 754)

Fighting for Prohibition

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
There is as great, if not greater, need than ever before for keeping the prohibition army in fighting trim. (I dislike the very word fight; but if ever there was a just cause for fighting it certainly was and is the prohibition cause.)

The system of espionage, intimidation, coaxing, bribery, cunning propaganda, etc., by which the liquor traffic has been able to appease or intimidate a long-suffering public, and the fierceness of its present death struggle, outclasses the very best (or worst) of the German systems and the success of the latter would not have retarded the justice, peace, and happiness of the world more than would the success of these enemies of all that is best in life.

Yet a large part of the press and many of our citizens who shouted and sang their devotion to justice, humanity, freedom, and most of all their patriotism, so recently, are now exhibiting either their entire lack of these virtues, or else their gross ignorance of what patriotism is. Now is a time for serious thought and courageous action, a time indeed of all times to call a spade a spade and fear not to call by name those who are allies or agents, to any extent whatever, of this great enemy. Why should they be allowed to use the mails, the press, and the public platform, when men are being imprisoned for aiding, even unintentionally, no greater enemy to our country and human rights?

Every business that has the remotest connection with or interest in the liquor business is being notified that it has been assessed a definite sum as its share in fighting prohibition. Men who would resent being branded as "criminals" are advocating open defiance of law.

It looks to me as though the liquor interests expect to shape things up so that they can say (and they probably will make the bluff anyway) "Well off the prohibition dogs or cripple them in some way, or we will defeat ratification of your beloved peace treaty, and do various and sundry other things that we have our forces ready, willing, and able to do."

The one thing that is sure to defeat this enemy is throwing on so strong a light that the public can see behind the curtain. Turn the full glare of publicity on to every actor in this horrible tragedy and they will speedily leave the stage by the back door, and the play will prove only a farce. In many cases it will take more courage to face this enemy than to face the Huns; but it must be done, if we are to maintain our right to the claims of a law abiding, Christian Nation. "The land of the free, and the home of the brave" is no place for open defiance of law. Too long we have tolerated this ungodly institution.

Fight on, fight on, close up the ranks. Even though you're classed among us "cranks."

We'll fight and win, as did the Yanks, and then in time receive due thanks.

(Signed) RALPH E. MERAS.

Exeter, New Hampshire, May 5, 1919.



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RECONSTRUCTION IN
TRADE UNIONISM

Some Unions Are Revising Their Constitutions and Speeding Up for More Expeditious Handling of Disputes

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Consideration of those great questions which come under the category of that much mouthed word "reconstruction," is not confined to the government or to employers who, at long last, have come to recognize that if they "are to compete successfully with the United States of America" the best thing that can happen to much of their plant is to scrap it and introduce modern methods and appliances.

A number of trade unions are, at the moment, revising their constitutions, speeding up their machinery for the more expeditious handling of disputes, and generally endeavoring to fit in the new shop stewards and shop committees' movement into their scheme of things. Others are busily engaged in schemes of amalgamation, while at least one other, the National Union of Railwaymen, has formulated proposals for consideration at the annual general meeting, which seek to divorce the purely industrial side of the railwaymen's movement from the political side.

This has been attempted before, but without success. The "industrialist" theories, however, have made immense strides during the past few years, and the resolution on this occasion has a fair chance of being carried. If so, the effect of the new policy will be to deny the right of any of the railwaymen's organizations, their general secretary, or other full-time official, to act in a dual capacity. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., for instance, will be asked to decide which position he would prefer to retain, the general secretaryship of the National Union of Railwaymen, or his seat in the House of Commons as the member from Derby.

All this is part of a wider agitation carried on beneath the surface, as it were, and embraces a number of syndicalist or industrialist theories to which the attention of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor has been directed from time to time.

One Man, One Job

It has been said that "great men think alike"; whatever element of truth is to be found in this statement, it is certain that great unions think alike, for the above proposal of "one man, one job" is also making rapid headway among other important organizations; for instance, the South Wales Miners' who, as the advance guard of the greater Miners' Federation, are almost certain in due course to thrust the policy before that body for consideration.

"One man, one job," has a sweet sounding note that appeals to the average man in the street, but the real reason actuating the leaders of the agitation is not so much the objection to one man holding two jobs, as the possibility of a trade union official, who is also a member of Parliament, being compelled to compromise or modify his policy so as not to hurt the susceptibilities of his constituents. In a word, it is alleged that he cannot faithfully fulfill his duties as a servant of the union, carrying out its aggressive policy, while at the same time "nursing" his constituency; and they remind their critics of the unenviable position in which those of their leaders who are also M. P.'s found themselves among their constituents during the miners' agitation for joint control.

Again, the decision to appoint a permanent secretary and chairman of the Miners' Federation was accompanied by the proviso that the officers selected should devote their whole time to the work of the federation, and Mr. Robert Smilie and Mr. Frank Hodges, who were both prospective parliamentary candidates, have, in consequence, been compelled to abandon their parliamentary careers.

On the other hand, Mr. Robert Young, M. P., for the Newton division of Lancashire, until recently the general secretary of the engineers, has had to relinquish his official connection with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in consequence of his success at the general election. In the monthly journal of the engineers, Mr. Young complains that the rule, as interpreted by the national executive, acts harshly, and that he expected to remain in office until his successor had been appointed. He points out that there were, besides himself, six general officials contesting at the general election, and had these been successful there would have been seven vacancies simultaneously on the day they took their seats in Parliament. In the circumstances, their defeat was probably a good thing for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, but a decided loss to the Labor Party, and Mr. Young advises the members seriously to consider the loss that complete official severance from the work of the society means, depriving a member of representative authority in the work of Parliament.

In directing attention to the loss of prestige which official severance from the trade union means, the whole case is epitomized for the maintenance of the status quo. Here again, however, it is necessary to remind both members and prospective members of Parliament that election to St. Stephens is based upon the understanding that the members represent not a section or particular trade, but the whole of the interests in the division. In other directions, too, the industrialists are busy and active in the pursuit of the objectives upon which they have set their hearts. In spite of the opposition of many of their general officers, there has just been launched a scheme of amalgamation for three of the most im-

portant trade unions in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry. The societies concerned are the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders Society; Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association, and the Blacksmith and Ironworkers Society.

Sink Individual Identities

With a total membership of about 160,000, when the amalgamation has been completely effected, the unions will sink their individual identities and become known as the Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding Engineering and Constructional Workers. As will be seen from the new title, provision has been made for the ultimate inclusion of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, for none of the three societies concerned have, strictly speaking, been regarded as engineering trade unions. The delicate and difficult questions of finance and donations due to the difference in the amount per member of the accumulated funds of each union have been surmounted, as also the vexed problem arising out of the necessity of dispensing with certain sets of officials.

Unlike the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, neither of the three societies involved maintain a full-time executive, although the development of their work has now made this almost a necessity, so that the proposal to establish an executive which will embrace the three general secretaries, among others, provides an easy and equitable solution.

The scheme has to be submitted for the consideration of the members who will be asked to ballot their acceptance or otherwise. The administration of unemployed, sick, and other friendly benefits is to be carried on in the meantime by the respective unions on behalf of their own members. There is an important development, however, in regard to the payment of strike pay, which is to be granted only by and after consideration by the executive of the three unions. It will be remembered, in connection with the 47 hours' agitation in the early part of this year, that these three unions then acted together and broke away from the decision not to recognize the unofficial strikes and refuse to grant strike pay.

Question of Amalgamation

The present position reveals somewhat the weakness revealed at that time. The boilermakers, for example, who might want the executive's approval of a strike policy, have to satisfy, not only their own officials, but two other sets of officials who may regard the problem not so much from the boilermakers' point of view, but as affecting shipwrights and blacksmiths. This is a nasty blow for the strike enthusiasts, and it will be interesting to know what they think and intend to do about it. The amalgamation of these three unions is a striking case of "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley," as the early efforts of the amalgamation enthusiasts were concentrated on the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Boilermakers; which, at one period, seemed to have emerged into the field of practical politics by attempts at negotiation and discussion. These were the two principal unions, argued the promoters, and amalgamation of these two would simply compel the smaller unions both on the shipbuilding and engineering side to come in out of the cold. As already indicated in these columns the developments have taken another form and there are reasons to believe that the negotiations between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the other engineering unions are proceeding satisfactorily. When negotiations are complete the path will be clear for a complete amalgamation of the skilled workers in the engineering and shipbuilding industry.

ADVANCE TO MARINE WORKERS

NEW YORK, New York.—Increases of \$5 to \$15 a month, with overtime for all work in excess of 10 hours, have been granted 4500 marine workers, under the terms of an agreement between the Marine Workers' Association and New York Boatowners Association. It is announced, Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the association, who made the announcement said that full recognition of the union also had been granted. The agreement, to become effective, must be ratified by each of the unions involved.

LABOR PARTY SEES
DEFECT IN TREATY

British National Executive Condemns Peace Compact From Standpoint of World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As already briefly indicated in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, the national executive of the Labor Party recently issued a manifesto condemning the peace treaty as defective from the standpoint of world peace. The following is the full text of the manifesto:

"Throughout the war, British Labor at national and inter-allied Labor and Socialist conferences formulated its war-aims and consistently opposed any settlement of the European struggle calculated to prepare fresh conflicts, create new grievances, and subject various peoples to the double plague of armaments and war. In the spirit of these declarations, the organized workers supported the proposals of President Wilson, as expressed in the 14 points and his subsequent addresses, which later became the basis of the armistice. The national executive of the Labor Party considers that the published summary of the peace treaty in some essential particulars is opposed to the declarations of President Wilson, the inter-allied conferences, and the Berne conference, is very defective from the standpoint of world peace, and bears evidence of compromise influenced by capitalist imperialism which still dominates the European states.

"In so far as organized Labor was not represented in the peace congress which drafted the treaty, and as its general spirit does not conform to the working-class conception of a peace of justice and right, we can accept no responsibility for the violations of principle involved in the settlement. We therefore look to the people, and to the forces of organized democracy, to safeguard and develop the idea of a peaceable community of all nations. Only under the influence of the working-class movement, organized in the international, can the imperfections of the present treaty be completely eradicated and its provisions adapted by the League of Nations to the requirements of a changing European order.

Frustrated Colonial Ambitions

"As the war was in part the product of frustrated colonial ambitions, and the treaty makes no provision for equality of trade conditions for all the nations consenting to the peace, any permanent denial to Germany of the opportunity to become a mandatory under the League of Nations must be a cause of jealousy and unrest, leading to further international strife, whilst the increase of colonial territories under allied control will involve a corresponding increase of naval, military, and administrative burdens upon the allied people.

"That Germany should make reparation and pay compensation for damage done to civilian life and property by land, by sea, and from the air, cannot be questioned, but we are of the opinion that she ought to have representation on the Reparation Commission, and the total compensation she will be required to pay should have regard to her obligation to meet the needs of her own population.

"We regret that the treaty, which imposes a drastic measure of disarmament upon Germany, does not include provision for progressive limitation of the armaments of the other signatories to the treaty, with the object of finally arriving at a general total disarmament.

"While agreeing that France should have specific rights of preemption over the product of the coal mines until her own resources have been reorganized, we protest against any attempt at permanent separation of the Saar territory from the German State, and regard as objectionable the particular form of political and economic control set up by the treaty.

Alsace-Lorraine Problem

"In order that her claims to these provinces may be confirmed, and a long-standing dispute finally removed from the common life of Europe, we hope that France will agree to a consultation of the population of Alsace-Lorraine under the League of Nations. To prevent the creation of another

Alsace-Lorraine, a plebiscite under the League of Nations should be taken in Malmédy and the other contested territory between Belgium and Germany, before the renunciation of sovereignty by Germany, rather than that the inhabitants should be left to appeal to the League of Nations against the action of the Allies.

"We welcome the application of the plebiscite to the southern and eastern districts of East Prussia, but regret that this principle had not been observed in the delimitation of the Polish-German and Czech-Slovak frontiers.

"In accordance with the principle of self-determination the people of German-Austria should have free and unrestricted right to decide for themselves whether they will become one of the federal states of Germany or remain independent; any other solution would be an act of injustice and repression of national impulses that may imperil the peace of Europe.

"Remembering that whoever triumphs the workers of the world must always be the greatest sufferers in international conflicts, we express the earnest hope that even now an effort will be made to bring these preliminary peace conditions more into harmony with President Wilson's declaration that 'all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them, without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely to wreck the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.'"

CHIHUAHUA CITY
ATTACK REPORTED

JUAREZ, Mexico.—Reports are that Chihuahua City was attacked in force on Sunday by General Villa and General Angeles. Advances from Mexican sources are that the fight at Chihuahua City is still in progress. Communication with this city is cut off.

Telegraphic communication between Chihuahua City and Terrazas, a station on the Mexican Central Railroad about 30 miles north of Chihuahua, was cut shortly after Mexican federal authorities here had received a message that Villa and Angeles had attacked.

WOMEN'S WAGES IN
LOUISIANA ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—During the last five years the working women's wage in the State of Louisiana has advanced 80 per cent, says a report compiled by the New Orleans and Louisiana Industrial Survey. This increase is based on the "median" wage, which is the wage at which one-half of the employees receive more and the other half less. The median wage has advanced from \$5 to \$9 a week in the period under consideration. The investigators found that the average wage being paid women workers outside of New Orleans was larger than in the city itself, and adds: "Whatever the explanation, it is significant that employers in the smaller communities of the State are finding it possible to pay wages in excess of those paid in the larger cities."

BOSTON MAY HAVE
GENERAL STRIKE

Union Official Declares That If Demands of the Striking Carpenters Are Not Met by July 1, Other Trades Will Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcement made by the strike investigation committee of the Building Trades Employers Association that 60 per cent of the carpenters now out on strike are willing and anxious to return to work under former conditions has been denied by Joseph F. Twomey, secretary of the Carpenters District Council, who further declared that, even had the men a desire to return at once to work, it is doubtful whether more than 500 of the more than 5000 affected would be given immediate employment. Mr. Twomey thus summarized the situation:

"It is obvious that officials of the Building Trades Employers Association do not take into consideration the result of the recent strike vote, when the determination to force higher wages was not only sustained, but reiterated more convincingly than in the original strike vote last February. It is clear, also, that if the claims of the workers are not met, a general strike is soon to take place—not necessarily on a sympathetic issue, but in each and every instance governed by the individual needs of each group of workmen.

"I have been reliably informed that, in the event the carpenters' demands are not met by July 1, the electricians of Greater Boston will leave their work, and join us in forcing higher wages. Their wage agreement terminates on July 1. The plumbers will be ready to join on Aug. 1, and the steam-fitters of Boston and vicinity, if need be, on Sept. 1. As to the master builders' statement that many of our men are willing to return to work for 75 cents an hour, it is absolutely false. Our strike vote of February and our confidence vote three months later, belie any such assertion."

Asked if it was intended to take another confidence vote soon, Mr. Twomey said that would be unnecessary. Neither Mr. Twomey nor John F. Walsh, secretary of the Building Trades Employers Association, agreed with the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which, in a circular letter, appealed to public sentiment as a means of bringing the dissatisfaction to an end. Mr. Twomey took exception to the assertion of the Real Estate Exchange that "if Labor costs are still further increased, it is obvious that the possibilities of a resumption of building activity are still further removed."

Mr. Twomey declared that, since the union had made no unjust demands, the inference that building was to suffer by their fulfillment was impossible. Mr. Walsh, on the other hand, denied that the employers had adopted a vacillating attitude, as elsewhere asserted by the Real Estate Exchange.

"Building is far below its normal level," Mr. Walsh agreed, "but not because 'Capital is timid' nor because 'adequate return' on investment is not 'assured.' We are confident that the building enterprise will undergo a change for the better as soon as the more fundamental factors have attained their normal standard."

"We wish to state emphatically that the Building Trades Employers Association does not employ an 'open shop,'

under ordinary conditions, and unless the completion of contracted government work is a pressing necessity. If either party in this disagreement is attempting to force 'open shop' conditions, it is not we, but the union."

POWERS MAY BRING
PRESSURE ON CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The suspension of the Chinese peace conference at Shanghai, in which the representatives of the north and the south have failed to reach an agreement, is believed at the State Department to be temporary and not to mark an end of the efforts of patriotic Chinese as well as the Peking and Canton governments to compose China's internal difficulties and reunite the country.

There is a distinct possibility that, in the event of a final failure of the northern and southern factions to compose their differences, the great powers through their diplomatic representatives at Peking and consular agents at Canton will make representations to the Peking and Canton governments, pointing out the necessity of reestablishing peace and unity, if China is to receive assistance from these powers to develop her resources.

PANEL IN HONOR OF 26TH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A souvenir panel, inscribed upon which are the battles in which the twenty-sixth division of the American expeditionary force took part, has been received by Governor Coolidge from Countess du Boisrouvray of France. The panel was sent to Maj.-Gen. Harry Hale, commander of the twenty-sixth division, upon its arrival home, and he forwarded it to the Governor. In a letter accompanying the panel, the Countess expresses her admiration and appreciation for officers and men of the division.

MOONEY STRIKE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis has indicated its disapproval of any general strike of Labor as a demonstration in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney of San Francisco. Both the president and the secretary insisted that the move for a general strike was not so much in behalf of Mooney as it was an attempt to split the American Federation of Labor and advance L. W. W. propaganda.

FLAGS TO BE RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Governor Coolidge is planning to officially receive the flags carried by Massachusetts troops in the war against Germany at the State House on Flag Day, June 14, at 11 a. m. Space will be provided for them in the Hall of Flags. It is expected that the officers and color bearers of the organization will march to the State House and present them to the Governor.

PRIMARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS UNIONIZE

Instructors in Boston Primary Grades Apply to American Federation of Teachers for Charter for Separate Local

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Teachers in the Boston elementary schools are soon to have a union of their own, according to a statement by Miss Cora E. Bigelow, in charge of the Somerset School. Forty or 50 teachers in primary grades who recently joined Local 66 of the American Federation of Teachers, which is composed largely of high school and college teachers, have felt it advisable to unite in a separate organization which should direct its efforts toward solution of their peculiar problems. They have applied for a charter to the headquarters of the federation at Chicago. Miss Bigelow says that in making this change they have had the cooperation of the older local, whose chief, Dr. George W. Nasmith, on his own initiative, had the constitution of the local so amended that they might withdraw into a new division.

Although no teachers' club as a club is taking official steps toward unionizing, the Boston Teachers Club, in order to clear away any doubts on the subject of unions in the thoughts of teachers, has called a meeting for Wednesday evening, June 11, in Lorimer Hall, to which all interested teachers are invited.

In regard to the new charter, which is expected to arrive soon, Miss Bigelow said it would remain open until July 1 for all who desired to sign as charter members. As soon as the charter comes teachers may join.

Miss Bigelow said that she had every confidence that the movement would succeed. There had been too much evidence recently pointing toward the justice and wisdom of the organizing of teachers to warrant anything but a fine working out of the enterprise. The leaders were not after publicity nor did they wish to promote anything but American ideals.

ARMY SURPLUS FOOD
SOLD TO RUSSIANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, told the House Military Committee yesterday he had authorized the sale of \$25,000,000 worth of surplus food stocks held by the army to the Cooperative Purchase Society of Russia. The society is composed of 20,000,000 heads of families and will give in exchange for the food raw materials needed in the United States. Mr. Baker said in reply to questions that some of the food probably would reach the Bolsheviks.

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Fancy Voile Smock, featuring large coin spots; white batiste collar and cuffs, edged with ruffles hem-stitched in color, 5.00.

Grandmother Print Voile Smock; quaint collar of cotton crepe in contrasting color; attractively embroidered narrow sash girdle, embroidered ends, 5.00.

STRIKE SITUATION IS LOOKING BETTER

So Says Canadian Minister of Labor in Summing Up General Situation, Although Strike Has Been Called in Vancouver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, returned to this city from Winnipeg, where for the past fortnight he has been endeavoring, in conjunction with the civic and provincial authorities, to secure a settlement of the general strike. Immediately after his arrival he went into counsel with his colleagues, and the whole situation was discussed. At the conclusion he stated that he had nothing to say beyond the statement which had been recently read from him in the House of Commons. "Taken all in all," he declared, however, "things are looking better."

"Summed up, the situation throughout the Dominion is about as follows: The police union in Winnipeg unanimously voted to accept modified terms. Premier Norris declared that the sympathetic strike must be called off before he will take any steps to secure provincial legislation along the line of the men's demands. The postal service is rapidly improving; but there are evidences of a display of uneasiness on the part of strikers and returned soldiers, and the troops have been ordered to be in readiness in case of violence in connection with parades."

"In Toronto the situation generally is improving. Shortly after noon yesterday R. C. Brown, president of the Metal Workers Union, advised the various unions which had struck in sympathy to go back to work, and declared that the metal workers would fight their own battles. It is stated that negotiations may be reopened between the employees and the employers."

"In Vancouver a general strike of organized labor in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike became effective at 11 a. m. yesterday. Exemptions from the strike were made in the case of the firemen and police, bakers and bakery salesmen, milk-wagon drivers, hospital employees, laundry workers, hotels and restaurants."

"Now there are other elements in the controversy of which it is well that Parliament should have full knowledge. The government of the Province, chiefly through the spokesmanship of the Premier, had made strenuous endeavors to effect a reconciliation. In the course of its endeavors, meetings were held and a proposal was made that everything in dispute—and the main thing was the principle of collective bargaining—be referred to a board of arbitration, the personnel of which should be five, and all selected by the Prime Minister of the Province. That was not concurred in on the part of the strikers. Then later on, and before the general strike—before May 15, when the general strike was declared—the Premier requested of the Trades and Labor Council, or the Metal Trades Council—I am not sure which and it does not make any difference—to know whether or not, if the principle of collective bargaining on the part of the Metal Trades Council were conceded by the employers, the general strike would still take place, and to that request he received a negative reply. As to that there is no dispute. There can be no dispute."

Opening of General Strike

"Whether or not collective bargaining on the part of the Metal Trades Council was acknowledged I cannot say, but at all events the contingency of its being acknowledged was refused on the part of the president of the Trades and Labor Council as sufficient to ward off the general strike."

"As a result the general strike took place. The industry of the city of Winnipeg was for the time being paralyzed, public services were tied up, and Winnipeg was virtually in a condition of isolation and siege."

"Now, in discussing the principle of a general strike, and the rightness

and the soundness of the action of a sympathetic strike, it is well to consider where action of that kind is bound to lead. It led in Winnipeg, as I say, to a general paralysis of the whole industrial structure of the city. It led to a denial of the necessities of life to the people of that city, even to the strikers themselves."

Declaring that the strike resulted in the usurpation of governmental authority on the part of those controlling the strike, Mr. Meighen next dealt at length with the organization of the citizens and the consequent diminution of the proportions of the strike. Affirming that sympathetic strikes necessarily involved the violation of contracts, Mr. Meighen said that the citizens of Winnipeg had done a service to all Canada, by the action they had taken. That the strikers had established a soviet government, the minister declared, as would be seen by a perusal of the labor press of the city and the statements of the strike leaders that they were exercising governmental authority. As to the postal employees, 380 of them had lost their positions and would not be further employed.

In conclusion, Mr. Meighen said that the question of collective bargaining was one for the provincial authorities to deal with. The federal government could only act in an advisory capacity.

Minister Reviews Strike

The Hon. A. Meighen Says Strikers Usurped Government Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The speech delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the condition prevailing in Canada, by the Hon. Arthur Meighen was a valuable contribution, inasmuch as it was the first narration of the facts of the case by an eye witness. Mr. Meighen accompanied the Minister of Labor, Senator Robertson, to Winnipeg, and has just returned. In the course of his remarks, the acting Minister of Justice (Mr. Meighen) spoke in part as follows:

"The first thing necessary is to know the conditions that do exist and the causes that brought them about—what they are, and how far any general principle can be applied thereto. A general strike was declared in the city of Winnipeg on May 15. Previous to that, on the tenth of the same month, a strike had been declared on the part of the employees of three concerns—the Dominion Bridge Company, the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Company, and the Vulcan Iron Works—of the city of Winnipeg."

Collective Bargaining Not Refused

"The dispute between the employees and the companies concerned the part, if any, which should be taken by a body of men, elected by certain branches of Labor known as the Metal Trades Council in determining the conditions of Labor in the shops of the three concerns. It is commonly said, and it has been often repeated here, that the principle of collective bargaining was that upon which the two sides to that initial dispute split. In one sense that may possibly be correct, but a mere statement like that leads us nowhere, because collective bargaining in the form described by many members has never been denied, and is not claimed to have been denied, by any of the three companies who are taking part in this dispute."

"Collective bargaining on the part of all three had been their practice for some time, so much so that one, at all events, and I think all of them, had adopted the habit of each week consulting with shop committees of their men as to conditions in the factory, as to improvements that might be made, as to hours of labor and wages. That is to say, the principle of collective bargaining had been applied, in so far as it was constituted by the negotiations between any single concern and the employees of that concern as a body. That fact admits of no dispute."

"On the other hand, however, it was contended on the part of the Metal Trades Council, which is affiliated with, or indeed, a constituent part of the Trades and Labor Council of the

city of Winnipeg, that a bargain made between employees of a concern and that concern, should not stand as a bargain until it was ratified by the Metal Trades Council. To that the employers in each case objected. They placed their objections on the ground that the Metal Trades Council was constituted by men elected by bodies and by crafts who in large degree had no part in and had no relation to any craft engaged by them; on the further grounds that the Metal Trades Council as constituted was composed very largely of men elected by the metal trades of the railway companies, and that conditions that might obtain in the shops of the railway companies could not possibly apply to conditions in the competitive shops of the other companies, inasmuch as the one had to compete in the markets and the other had not."

"No Man's Land"

"However, it will be realized at a glance that there was a margin between the two sides to the controversy. There was a 'no man's land' between. Collective bargaining by the employees in a single concern was not accepted as collective bargaining by the Metal Trades Council nor by the Trades and Labor Council of the city. The employers, on the other hand, refused to extend, temporarily at all events, the principle of collective bargaining. They did, however, later agree that upon the establishment of anything in the nature of an organization between the employers themselves, they would then be prepared to deal collectively with the united employees of the three concerns, or with a body of craftsmen of the description of those engaged by the three concerns, though there might be included outside parties not actually engaged by the concerns."

"It is only fair to those who went on strike to say that at the time the strike had been declared, there was, so far as I know, no concession made of the willingness of the employers to negotiate otherwise than collectively with the employees of the three concerns respectively. Now in this relation it should be known at this stage, that in the opinion of the Minister of Labor the conception of collective employment, as contended for by the part of the Metal Trades Council, was so wide as to be impracticable and dangerous to the cause of Labor itself. It is the opinion of the Minister of Labor that where there is an organization of employees, then it is the duty of that organization to deal collectively, not only with the united body of their own employees, but with at least single crafts and unions of employees, consisting not merely of their workmen but of men in the same trade or craft though employed by others."

Point at Issue

"The point at issue mainly is this, and the reason I will explain as it passes along. The employees contended that the Metal Trades Council should be supreme, that they should have the right of imprimature and ratification of all engagements entered into by the employees of any concern with the management of that concern, and the Metal Trades Council as constituted undoubtedly held within its personnel

representatives of crafts that have nothing to do with the crafts engaged by the three concerns affected."

Demonstrations Before Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (via Thief River Falls, Minnesota)—There was a demonstration on Monday by strikers and their returned soldier sympathizers at the Parliament Buildings to urge the Premier to call a special session of the Legislature, to adopt a law legalizing sympathetic strikes. He said he could not promise to do so. There were about 6000 people, and they simply crowded all over the grounds, climbed on top of buildings, and through the windows. The strike committee said none but returned soldiers or men wearing veteran buttons were admitted inside. There was no violence."

At the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railway shops, there were demonstrations of Monday when the time allowed by the ultimatum expired in which the men could return to work and the police were hurried to the scene. Flag snatching by the parading strikers was responsible for an outbreak on Main Street, when the flag worn by Harold Lloyd of the committee of 1000 was snatched by a striker. Lloyd was attacked. There were no arrests."

The situation continues rather tense, and the barracks are scenes of activity and preparation to put down any demonstration that might break into violence."

Strike Spreads in Saskatoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan—The general sympathetic strike attained a more serious aspect in Saskatoon on Monday, when the strike committee called upon every union in the city to walk out and canceled all privileges heretofore granted. Hotel waiters were the first to answer the call, and power house employees may follow. Street cars will remain idle, the union has decided. Moving picture operators are working, but may quit any moment."

While printers and pressmen are loyal to their employers, local newspapers are seriously handicapped by a shortage of newsprint. Large stocks of print paper are in the freight sheds, and one daily secured delivery of several dayloads; but the strike committee intervened and the rolls went back to whence they had come. Telephones and telegraphs are still working. Twenty-four returned soldiers have been given strikers' positions at the post office, and mail service is normal once more."

The Regina Trades and Labor Council has washed its hands of the sympathetic strike problem, discharged the strike committee and decided to turn over such information as it had to unions which had voted to strike in sympathy with Winnipeg and were still of the same view."

Following the Trades and Labor meetings, a few working men who are anxious for a strike met under the chairmanship of C. McDonald and formed a provisional strike committee representative of the unions which had voted for a strike. As only 11

unions voted in the affirmative, and two of them hedged the vote around with so many conditions before they would agree to go out, it would appear that nine unions, of which the laborers' (mostly aliens and largely German and Austrian) is the strongest, will provide the bulk of the strikers. The police, firemen, carpenters, street railway men, and postal employees voted against a strike, while nine unions refused to or did not vote."

Premier on Government Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At about midnight on Monday the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, joined in the debate on the question of the unrest in Canada and answered the various strictures passed upon the government both by members on his own side of the House and on that of the Opposition. He absolutely denied the charge of certain speakers that the government was subject to the dictation of any outside influences, and added that it never would be so added as he was at the head of it. In support of his assertion the Premier pointed to the drastic taxation laws passed by the government on those engaged in the packing industries."

As to what the government had done for Labor, he contended that his government was the first to select a man who was a member of a Labor organization, making him a member of the government and then appointing him Minister of Labor. The government had repeatedly during the past two years called in both employed and unemployed men to assist in the difficult problems they were facing in Canada today, in common with the rest of the world. There never had been a war which had not been followed by high prices, industrial disturbances and inflation. The Premier then shortly narrated the various measures taken by the government in the way of quick demobilization, generous war gratuities, land settlement, training of returned men, provision for those incapacitated by the war and providing for employment for the returning men and the returning workers. Sir Robert went on to say that conditions in Europe were much worse than they were in Canada, and the cost of living was much higher. They were also as bad in the United States."

As to the present Labor conditions, the Prime Minister said that Canada was committed to the proposals which were embodied in the treaty of peace, and the federal government proposed to carry them out to the extent of its jurisdiction. He added that he thought the majority of the laboring men of Canada were disposed to look upon these questions in a reasonable way. Continuing in this strain, the Premier said:

"It would be one of the greatest mistakes that this Parliament could make to drive into what one might call the extreme wing of the Labor Party in Canada men who have as a

whole been fair and reasonable in their attitude toward this question. At the same time I am disposed to say tonight what I have said many times to Labor men, that surely, by a fair and reasonable spirit on one side and on the other, we can eventually, not by means of drastic legislation but by a better comprehension of each other's attitude, find some means more reasonable and more effective than the strike for composing differences between employers and employed. I most sincerely hope and, more than that, I believe, that the laboring men of Canada will see their way to adopt that principle in the early future."

Toronto Strike Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The general strike in this city is practically at an end, as the metal workers have issued a statement asking all those out on strike in sympathy to return to work and let the metal trades continue the fight with all the power of the international movement behind them. The spirit of the strikers, the statement says, is splendid and "they assure you they will win." The many organizations whose agreements with their employers have yet some time to run have offered their funds to assist in financing the metal trades to victory in the test of endurance between employers and workers. The strikers still state that they are willing to negotiate for a settlement."

MR. PALMER INVITES FULL INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In answer to criticism of his work as alien property custodian and the pending Senate investigation, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, issued a statement yesterday, in which he said: "I shall be very happy to meet the charges of Senator Frelinghuysen at the earliest opportunity which the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will give me for that purpose, and I am hopeful that the committee will see fit to make this a public hearing. I understand that Senator Frelinghuysen alleges some malfeasance in office while I was alien property custodian. The truth will be a complete answer to all his allegations. I welcome the fullest investigation of the work of the alien property custodian."

LIMA STRIKE ENDS

LIMA, Peru—The general strike which began here last week terminated on Monday. Martial law remained in force."

W. G. LEE REELECTED

COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. G. Lee of Cleveland was reelected president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at the triennial convention here."

SENATE AGAIN PUTS OFF SUFFRAGE VOTE

Dilatory Tactics in Upper House of United States Congress—States' Rights and Color Enter Into the Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resolution extending the right of franchise to the women of the United States was called up in the Senate yesterday by James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Suffrage. A day of vigorous debate on the federal amendment was opened by James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, who is as strongly opposed to woman suffrage as he is to the League of Nations."

A series of lengthy speeches prevented the resolution coming to a vote, but the supporters of the amendment expect the Senate to decide the question as far as Congress is concerned before the close of the session today."

The opponents of suffrage concede that the resolution submitting the amendment to the states for ratification will be adopted in the Senate, but they resorted to dilatory tactics yesterday that forced a postponement of the vote."

Immediately after Senator Watson called up the amendment, Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, offered an amendment extending the suffrage to white women only. He said he would support the measure only in that form."

The Harrison amendment was defeated 58 to 17, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, joining with the southern Democratic senators in voting for it."

Senator Borah then declared that he believes in woman suffrage, but announced that he intends to vote against the amendment, as he believes that the various states should settle the question for themselves. "It is a question of states' rights," he declared; "the whole fabric of our government will go to pieces if we do away with home rule."

Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, concluded the debate on the resolution for the day by also declaring that he believes suffrage to be a question for the individual states to decide."

RATE LEGISLATION FAVORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, by unanimous vote, yesterday ordered favorably reported a bill by Chairman Cummins restoring at once the rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

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DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR LONDON ROADS

Huge Map Prepared by the London Society Shows in What Way City's Road Communications Can Be Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The London Society, which during the war has been engaged on the preparation of a huge map of London showing in what way the road communication in and around the capital can be improved, has now been allowed to place the map on view before the public in one of the lecture rooms at King's College, Strand. The Development Plan, as the society has named this great map, was finished in January, 1917, but owing to the up-to-date information it contained, the ordinance authorities found it necessary to prohibit its publication until hostilities had ceased. The plan, cost over £1000 to prepare and gave employment to nine architects and surveyors whose ordinary work had been reduced to the minimum by the war. Now that it has become obvious that building plans are to be put into operation with the least possible delay, the London Society feels, as the secretary informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that now is the time to put the work of the London Society before the authorities concerned, so that the work of development may proceed in the most logical order, and that future buildings may not afterward have to be removed in order to make way for the roads that will be required.

Widening the "Bottleneck"

In a recent speech, Lord Leverhulme attributed the high cost of transporting goods into and out of London to the road congestion, and made it plain that the widening of the bottleneck out of London would reduce the cost of production in many classes of manufactured goods. How this improvement may be effected is shown by the Development Plan of Greater London prepared by the London Society, and a corresponding improvement of the heart of London is contemplated by the society, which has already engaged a traffic expert to work out the railway problem as it affects the center of the city, and which intends to publish a map on a much larger scale still, showing the most minute details.

As a beginning to the well-ordered development of London, the society marks the seventh year of its existence by the publication of the present map of Greater London, extending from Enfield on the north of the river, to Epsom on the south, and from Rickmansworth in the west to Romford in the east, and on a scale of three inches to the mile. Not only are the proposals made by the traffic branch of the Board of Trade and submitted to conferences of local authorities, shown on the map, but also additional ones made by the London Society. Roads, parks, waterways, reservations and open spaces, both existing and planned, are indicated clearly.

New Roads Planned

A new Cambridge road is contemplated from White Hart Lane, Tottenham, to the west of Waltham Cross and Chesham, joining the present main road at Turnford. South of the river a shorter route to Woking, Basingstoke, and Aldershot is planned by a new road through Chertsey, leaving the Chiswick High Road at Chiswick Lane, crossing the Thames by a new bridge to join the Lower Richmond Lane, with another bridge to relieve the present Richmond bridge over the Thames to St. Margaret's, through Twickenham, Hanworth, and Shepperton Green to Chertsey Bridge.

By linking up existing stretches of road and improving them in many cases the London Society is in favor of the construction of a circular road north of the river and one to the south, providing easy access from west to east, and from south to north, without the necessity of passing through the crowded areas of the city. An outer circular road is also urged at a distance 12 to 14 miles from the center of the city. A new approach to the Victoria and Albert docks is shown on the society's plan, to relieve the congestion in that industrial area. Various bye-pass roads, at Brentford, Croydon, New Cross, Kingston, Sutton, and Bromley, are included in the society's scheme, so that these towns may carry on their ordinary work without interference from through traffic, and so that the latter may not be obliged to sacrifice time

ALCOHOL PROBLEM TACKLED IN FRANCE

Movement for Diminution or Suppression of Use of Alcohol Is Comparatively Small but Courageous and Determined

BOLSHEVISM IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Returned Soldiers Threaten to Organize Counter-Demonstration to Gathering in Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Bolshevism in Brisbane and its effects have awakened New South Wales. One factor in the awakening was the report that the Bolsheviks in Sydney were organizing a gathering to be held in the Domain. Representatives of the returned soldiers, hearing the report, promptly waited on the chief secretary, Mr. Fuller, and informed him that if the Bolshevik element attempted to hold a procession or gathering or other expression of disloyalty, violent scenes were likely. The returned men would organize a counter-demonstration and if there was a clash so much the worse for the Bolsheviks.

Mr. Fuller assured the "diggers" that the state government would not allow any insult to returned soldiers. He had been officially informed, however, that the Sydney affair had been abandoned. He would warn the disloyal elements that if anything of the kind that had occurred in Brisbane were attempted in Sydney they would have to stand the consequences.

A crowded meeting of the Balmmain branch of the Australian Labor Party discussed a motion brought before it, expressing sympathy with the Bolshevik movement, and approval of the One Big Union. The motion was defeated by a two to one majority.

The Australian Waterside Workers' new journal describing itself as devoted to the interest of the Sydney branch of the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia, contains an editorial which frankly favors bolshevism. It says: "Bolshevism in Russia, bolshevism in the whole of the Central Powers, has taught us a lesson. . . . Yes, comrades, law and order will give place to bolshevism tomorrow, and bolshevism is majority rule—the capitalists notwithstanding. We have been watching the result of our working class comrades' work in Russia, in Bulgaria, and all over Austria and Germany. Surely one must be a fool to believe (and endeavor to give forth that belief) that something on similar lines will not occur here."

In a letter to Mr. P. C. Evans, general secretary of the Australian Labor Party, Mr. P. Kreslin, secretary of the Russian Association of Brisbane, declares that there are several hundred, possibly more than a thousand, Russians who wish to return to Russia but are stopped by the federal government. He asks that steps be taken to put the facts before the British Government and if possible before the Peace Conference.

Peter Simonoff, who claims to be Consul-General in Australia for the Russian Soviet Government, has lost both his appeals against his conviction recently on two charges of having committed breaches of military orders prohibiting him from addressing meetings, engaging in propaganda work, or in any way discussing the war. Simonoff states that if he can get safe conduct he will accept the federal government's offer to return him to Russia via Japan. He believes, however, that he could not get safe conduct through Japan.

LIQUOR IMPORTATION CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island.—Under an amendment which was made to the provincial Prohibition Act at the recent session of the Legislature the importation of liquor for sale for medicinal purposes will be made by the Prohibition Commission, consisting of six clergymen, three Protestant and three Roman Catholic—in whose hands the administration of the law was placed by the Assenault Government two years ago, and all sales will be made through vendors, who will receive their remuneration through salaries instead of from commissions, as heretofore. In the past the importation was made by a wholesale vendor, and the retail vendors were allowed from 10 to 50 per cent of their profits. Other changes have also been made in the act, with a view to increasing its effectiveness.

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ALCOHOL PROBLEM TACKLED IN FRANCE

Movement for Diminution or Suppression of Use of Alcohol Is Comparatively Small but Courageous and Determined

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The alcohol question in France, which means in effect the movement, comparatively small but courageous and determined, for the diminution or suppression of the use of alcohol in human consumption—"contre l'alcoolisme," as this movement is generally called—makes itself appear on the surface of public affairs under discussion and consideration, and then seems to relapse again. This does not mean that the movement stands still or goes backward, or that those who are devoted to it relax their efforts—far from that—but simply that the attention of the general public is not fastened acutely on it in the same way.

The movement may be said to be mainly supported in three special sections. In the first place there is the Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme which has its headquarters in the Boulevard St. Germain, and which is a very active institution, well managed and thorough, though needing far more support than it receives. That keen deputy of many years, deep experience and varied interests, Mr. Jules Siegfried, is closely associated with it. There is also the women's league which is doing great work.

A Newspaper as Champion

The other section is the parliamentary which labors earnestly but against many difficulties represented by the interests involved, and then there is a very small but highly influential section of the press, which, not without some risk from the point of view of its own material interests, has adopted an attitude of uncompromising hostility to the continuance of the liquor traffic on anything like the old lines, and urges continually that if a great France is to be built up in the future the liquor evil which is spoiling her must be suppressed and the French physique made cleaner and purer. The newspapers in general either ignore the question or deal only timidly with it, and in some cases even show open hostility to any considerable reform. Foremost among the champions of contre l'alcoolisme is the leading journal of the day, Le Temps, about whose position in this matter there is no ambiguity. It denounces the consumption of alcohol with the utmost vehemence and rails continually against the traffic in it.

France in general, it is said, is not so morally strong in regard to this question as it might have been hoped would be the case with a Nation that is in so many respects idealist. In this, as in some other matters of the deepest consequence at the present time, she shows an inclination to cling to the methods and habits of the past and hesitates to attach herself wholeheartedly to the new ideas or new demands of the present and future. When land for cultivation is more precious than it ever was in the entire history of the country, she is unmoved by quotation of figures showing the enormous proportion of her most fertile and sun-laden soil that is devoted to the growing of the vine. On the other hand the French Government, faced now and for the future, as in the war-ridden past, with the calls of expediency, has made difficulties for itself and the people.

Soldiers' Wine Allowance

At the period in the war when the French fortunes were dropping low the government considered it expedient to make a substantial increase in the wine allowance to soldiers. At the same time something in the nature of official advocacy of wine for the physical benefits it was said to confer was conducted. This placed would-be governmental partial abolitionists in a somewhat difficult position. Persons on the boulevards and in the cafes are naturally inclined to think that if the government considered that wine was good for the French at the time of their severest strain it is good for them at other times. It is ignored that sincerity and war expediency are two very different things.

In other ways the government practices expediency, and condones or encourages ways of the moment character on the part of the cafe proprietors, leading to the further use of alcohol. There is ample illustration in a communication that has just been made by Mrs. Fallot Matter, who is president of the Union des Femmes Françaises contre l'Alcool, and who says: "At a recent congress at Caen a workman asked to be allowed to speak, and said, 'I have managed to get rid of the alcohol habit, but I am still an inveterate smoker, and I can no longer buy tobacco without taking a "petit verre."'

It is unfortunately true that only the consumers of "aperitifs" and alcohol obtain tobacco; more than that, it is sometimes necessary to subscribe to the same conditions in order to obtain a box of matches. We protest with the utmost energy against these methods of exploitation. They are more inacceptable than ever at a time when every one knows that alcohol is a public danger. It is for the competent authority to deal with the matter; we should like to believe that it will put an end to this scandal."

Meetings of anti-alcohol bodies of some special interest have been held of late. The annual meeting of the National League was held at the Sorbonne. Mr. Lapie, director of primary education, presiding and being supported by Mr. Debove, permanent secretary of the Academy of Medicine, and Mr. Frederic Romain, general secretary. Professor Debove emphasized the ever-increasing dangers of the excessive use of alcohol in France. Mrs. Maria Verone indicated the part women were playing in the struggle against alcohol and insisted on the urgency of the necessary legislative reforms to combat the evil. Mr. Frederic Romain gave an account of the propaganda that was being conducted in civil as well as in military circles, and he indicated how effective it had been inasmuch as the partisans of alcohol and a continuance of the old regime were themselves impressed by it.

Anti-Alcoholic Competition

Mr. Aubert gave an account of an interesting anti-alcoholic competition that had been opened among the pupils of the primary schools in the Seine district, and appealed for the collaboration of the youth of the country in the fight they were waging. This was essentially a struggle for the good of the youth, the welfare and strength of the rising generation which had no bad habits fastened firmly upon it and could appreciate the sense, honesty, and value of the movement. Mr. Lapie thanked those who had come to the meeting to speak for the movement, and a distribution of awards took place.

Again, what has been described as an international conference of investigation against the excessive use of alcohol has been held recently at the headquarters of the National League. Mr. Jules Siegfried presided at the opening. Mr. Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice and one of the founders in Belgium of the order of Good Templars, total abstainers and unwavering opponents of the excessive use of alcohol, should have taken the chair but could not reach the meeting in time. There were representatives from various allied and neutral countries, and in giving them welcome Mr. Siegfried indicated to them the object of the gathering.

The conference first gave its attention to the African colonies of European nations and independent countries in Africa, and recommended that importation, circulation, sale, and so forth, should be absolutely forbidden, either for personal consumption or with a view to the sale of all distilled or fermented beverages and of all liquors, with the exception of wines of not more than 12 degrees and beers of not more than 8 degrees. At the same time it was recommended that the manufacture of such beverages as had been indicated should be absolutely forbidden in those countries, and also that the resolution of Brussels in 1890 ought to be regarded as representing the minimum of limitation and should be modified and extended as circumstances permitted.

EUROPEANS' FUTURE IN INDIAN EMPIRE

President of European Association Draws Attention to Compelling Political Difficulties and the Necessity for Preparation

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India.

CALCUTTA, India.—Mr. P. L. Buckland, barrister-at-law and president of the European Association, delivered a thoughtful address at the last annual meeting of the association, impressing upon the members the difficulties confronting Europeans in India in the near future, and the necessity of being prepared for them. Insisting upon communal representation for Europeans upon the reformed legislative bodies, he said:

"We cannot hope for a large number of seats on the legislative council, but the prominence and importance of our community entitle us to an adequate number of seats. The question is, Can we fill them? When I look round and see the apparent apathy, it becomes a matter of great anxiety to me, but it is not altogether apathy, for we must realize that conditions here are entirely different from conditions in England, where you have a leisured class who enter into political life as a hobby, and you also find a certain number who take up politics as a means of advancement. Politics here will advance nobody, and there is no leisured class. Our representative politicians hitherto have been a few public-spirited men who, in addition to the multifarious duties of their heavy work, have taken up the work in the interests of the community.

Events in the New Era

"When the new era comes in, what is going to happen? The councils are to be enlarged, and we know that there will be long sittings. Parliament, as you know, sits from February to August, and I have little doubt that you will have long sittings here at a period adapted to the exigencies of the climate. The business of the council will be much greater. There will be greater facilities for the introduction of legislation, and there is little doubt that our Indian friends will introduce matters which they have not done up to now. The result of all this will be to throw so much more work upon our men that many will not be able to spare the time to do it."

Another difficulty pointed out by Mr. Buckland was the place where the legislative councils will meet. "In the case of the Imperial Government, one supposes it will be Simla and Delhi, and to have to go to Simla or Delhi is a very different matter from taking a night's journey to town from Manchester or Liverpool. The difficulties in future are going to be very considerable, while among Indians they will not be the same. Their position is very different. You have men who combine politics with their ordinary duties, and the result will be that they will have a much larger field to choose from, while our field will be extremely limited. With the versatility of Indians and their wider field, they will be able to put forward representatives capable of meeting ours at every point, and we may find ourselves outclassed."

Developing his theme, Mr. Buckland pointed out that "it is to be expected that parties will grow up with the

gradual introduction of responsible self-government, and the European representatives will have to adopt their own line. They will have to be skilled in debate, and in thrust and parry, and hold their own on all matters which arise. What is to be done? A certain number of representatives will have to be put forward whose sole work will be to represent us, and I see no alternative but to have paid representatives, while a certain number of the remaining seats will be filled by those who combine political life with the duties of their profession or business. This suggestion may come as a shock, and the thought of paid politicians may be abhorrent to some, but it is not unknown at home. I see no alternative if we are to hold our own."

Increased Public Interest Needed

Mr. A. J. Pugh, another prominent member of the European community, expressed his cordial agreement with the president's remarks, and drew from them the moral that the Europeans must rouse themselves to take a greater interest in public affairs. If they were never going to take any interest, then they would be virtually handing over the government of the country to the Indians entirely. What they wanted Europeans to do was to lead the Indians in the right way. That was why he would like to see more of their young men there.

The attendance, whether of young men or others, was, in point of fact, very small, and lent point to both the above speakers' references to the political apathy of the European community. The statesman admits the probability that the professional element will have to be imported into Indian politics on the European side, and expresses the hope that the evils associated with the system, as exhibited in western countries, may be avoided.

BETTERING THE LOT OF FARM LABORERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Sir Henry Rees, assistant secretary of the Board of Agriculture and deputy chairman of the Agricultural Wages Board, at a meeting of representatives of the Agricultural Wages Board and County Wages committees, at the Essex Hall, replied to a number of questions arising out of orders issued by the departments affecting wages and other conditions of labor.

He was gratified, he said, to know that the administration of the acts and enforcement of the orders had been generally carried out smoothly by both sides, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered. Although the workers had been fighting for a larger share in the output of their industry, which was very legitimate and natural, they had impressed the public with the fact that they were not out entirely

for mere money, but for a better place in the sun, for a better outlook on life, and for improvement of the conditions under which they were working. They represented a class of the community whose outlook on life, hitherto much too restricted, needed to be widened and enlarged.

One of the best results of the forward movement in the present day was the improvement in the wages of agricultural laborers. He thought the wages board and the district committees could claim a certain amount of credit for the work already done. He desired to clear up certain points with regard to the acts and orders issued, because he realized that there must necessarily be certain complications in the work being done in the administration of regulations which had been somewhat piecemeal in character. If more time had been placed at the disposal of those who framed the regulations perhaps they might have been more explicit.

An amendment was adopted by a large majority to the effect that the conference did not accept the settlement as permanent, with an addition declaring that the government be warned that the present low wages were the main factor in driving people off the land.

A resolution was carried calling for an inquiry on the lines of the Coal Commission with particular reference to the nationalization of land, and demanding allotments and small holdings at fair rent. The conference also adopted a resolution in favor of £1 a week for old-age pensions, approving the proposed abolition of the Poor Law and demanding an adequate scheme of widows' and orphans' pensions.

CANADIAN WHEAT FOR GREECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Mr. J. A. Robb, chairman of the Liberal committee of the House of Commons, recently asked a question of the government in reference to the reported sale of Canadian wheat to Greece. In reply, Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, said that negotiations had proceeded with this end in view, but that up to the present no actual contract had been signed. The efforts of the government had been directed to the exportation of wheat products, but it was not always possible to accomplish that to the full extent desired. He was not sure if any portion of the purchase by Greece would be wheat products instead of wheat. In amplification of this statement, Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, added that the amount involved would be about 1,000,000 bushels a month for a period of 12 months. The price would be the market price in Canada at Port Arthur, plus the carrying charges to the seaboard and on the ship. The wheat exported to Greece would include 3,000,000 bushels of this year's product.

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DEBATE ON FRENCH
ELECTORAL REFORM

Mr. A. Briand Says Such Reform Would Provide France With the One Instrument Capable of "Assuring Its Destiny"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Once started, and the main arguments having been expressed, the debate on electoral reform, spread over many sittings, pursued a somewhat dull and monotonous way. The opposing sides, the supporters of the existing scrutin d'arrondissement and those who feel that the time for the scrutin de liste and proportional representation has surely come, did not show any pronounced signs of approximating toward each other and coming to a compromise on the basis of the Desoyes scheme. It began to appear that a strong diversion was wanted in the debate to give it life. As it happened, it was provided just at the right time by Mr. Aristide Briand.

Just prior to this Mr. Laroche had made a long speech in favor of reform, in which he maintained that the existing system of scrutin d'arrondissement was powerless to bring about the administrative and social reforms so greatly needed, but he did not think that the circumstances were such that the parties could give their support to integral proportional representation.

Change Depreciated

He thought that the report of the commission would satisfy for the time being, inasmuch as it overthrew the scrutin d'arrondissement. On the other hand the latter system was stoutly supported by Mr. Thierry Cazaux, who insisted that any change just now would be most inopportune, for the country was absorbed with other questions and it was impolitic to bring forward such a matter just at the end of a Parliament. (Here Mr. Daladier interrupted with the remark that at the beginning of a Parliament it was always too soon; during the Parliament there was not the time available, and afterward it was too late.) He, Mr. Thierry Cazaux, happened then to refer to a speech that Mr. Briand had made on the subject in 1909 and this brought Mr. Briand to his feet.

Mr. Briand said that the speech in question was inspired by the feeling of responsibility which weighed on the government when it was a matter of a reform of such a serious character. On that previous occasion they were at the end of a Parliament, and they found themselves in the presence of a scheme for proportional representation based on the system of Houdry, which was a novelty. It would be the circumstances, have been a veritable adventure to plunge into such a question at the end of a legislature, and the government was opposed to an enterprise which had no chance of yielding any positive result and which risked a deep disturbance of the electoral body on the eve of its being consulted. Mr. Louis Andrieux interjected with the remark that it was proposed to run the same risk again. Yes, said Mr. Briand, but many things had happened since that time. The problem of electoral reform had been brought before the country, and there were few candidates' programs that had not taken it into consideration. Consequently the electors had been enabled to come to their conclusions in the matter.

They lived in a country of universal suffrage and it was necessary that they should respect the wishes of the people when they were clearly expressed. For himself, he believed firmly that the country was inclined toward electoral reform, and that it saw in it the indispensable instrument of the majority of the other great reforms it ardently desired.

France the Savior

Parliament had had ten years in which to study the questions. Now they were face to face with the task and it was necessary to vote yes or no, and he did not think they could neglect the problem under the pretext that the opportunity was not a good one. The country would not understand. He said in conclusion: "Twice has the country given its verdict in favor of reform. If you desire that confidence in election promises should be maintained you cannot go before the country again without having settled this problem. The country is calm indeed, but it is the calm of stupor. It is still stunned by the din of battle. But it must regain its strength and vigor, and a great responsibility rests on you, namely, that of providing the country with an instrument which alone can assure its destiny. France desires to live and place herself at the head of the world."

for it is France that has saved the world. She desires to be set free from all the bonds that hampered her, and in such a deliverance electoral reform would be the first step. . . . I beg the Chamber to maintain its former attitude and to assure to the country the instrument which is necessary to its renaissance."

After two or three more sittings the Chamber arrived at the voting stage. First of all the Chamber voted for the scrutin de liste, the first part of the first article of the bill submitted by the commission, this reading. "The members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected by the scrutin de liste," being passed by show of hands. The commission's formula contained the words "by a single scrutiny" and Mr. Bracke put forward an amendment for the addition of the words "with proportional representation." He said that he was satisfied that, after the manner in which the electoral body had expressed its opinion, if the Chamber voted an exact representation of its own thought and the interests of the country, the Senate, in face of such a persistent expression, would find itself obliged to vote it also.

Mr. Varenne, chairman of the commission, did not feel so sure about the Senate as did Mr. Bracke, and urged that having now reached a compromise between the proportionalists and the Majority Party they would risk upsetting it and losing it all if they asked for proportional representation absolutely to begin with. They were not bringing the Chamber a scheme for the settlement once and for all of the great question of electoral reform, but they offered it a scheme for such reform as would get rid of the scrutin d'arrondissement at the next elections. He himself was all for proportional representation, but to achieve reform the vote of both chambers was necessary, and if the Bracke amendment were voted he thought the future of the whole scheme would be compromised.

However, there were many in the Chamber who did not share Mr. Varenne's view that they had better proceed warily and collect their total reform in small installments. In the end the Bracke amendment was carried by 235 votes to 201, and there appeared to be some satisfaction among the supporters of the scrutin d'arrondissement at this circumstance.

MOTHERS ALLOWANCE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Mothers Allowance Act passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, will be put into operation very shortly. A. M. MacDonald, superintendent of the department of neglected and delinquent children, will direct the administration of the act, and a branch office of that department is being opened in Calgary to take care of the new work in the southern part of the Province. Under the terms of this act any woman who is a widow, and who, having in her custody a child or children under the age of 15 years in the case of boys, and 16 years in the case of girls, is unable to take proper care of such child or children, may, by applying to an inspector appointed in the city or town in which she is resident, and satisfying the superintendent that she is worthy, receive assistance. The amount of the allowance is left open, to be decided upon by the inspector, and will be paid in weekly installments.

MRS. ANDREWS RETURNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, having spent five months in England and France as the representative of the United States Bureau of Education at the Peace Conference, is on her way home. She was the only woman serving on the commission to revise the League of Nations covenant. Mrs. Andrews also has been working with the Army Educational Commission, addressing soldiers at the camps on a League of Nations and the students at the university for American soldiers in France. She made out the course of study in international relations used by the army instructors, and drew up the resolution for an International Bureau of Education as an organ of the League of Nations, which was endorsed by the National Education Association of this country and presented to the Peace Conference by Mrs. Andrews.

DUTY TO CHILDREN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—That it was the duty of the United States to give a fair chance to every child was urged by Miss Julia Lathrop, director of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, at the opening of the annual conference of social workers on Monday. She urged that millions be spent at once on full-term schools for the children in the elementary grades in order to prevent adult illiteracy.

MINING PROGRESS
IN TASMANIA

Instead of Ores Being Sent to Germany to Be Treated, They May Be Worked at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—The Tasmanian Department of Mines recently issued an interesting statement relating to the progressive administration and developments of this important industry, which has been notably increased during the war. It is, of course, impossible to predict the effect of the cessation of hostilities upon the metal markets. The very high prices that have been paid for metals during the past few years may drop, but on the other hand, there is no doubt that the fostering, where possible, of all branches of industries within the Empire will have a very beneficial effect upon this trade among others.

The Minister for Mines, Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, is of the opinion that enormous advantages may be reaped from the electric energy available in Tasmania. Instead of ores being sent to Germany to be treated as hitherto, not only ores produced locally, but those from all parts of the Commonwealth, may now be treated at home. The development of the State's hydroelectric schemes has unfortunately been handicapped by difficulties connected with the purchase and transport of the necessary machinery. Such delays have caused keen disappointment to the State, and especially to the Mining Department, which fully realizes the importance to a good beginning of punctual compliance with contracts. A 10-ton plant, operating at the works of the Electrolytic Zinc Company near Risdon, is already producing very good results. Preparations are being made in consequence for the general expansion of the works and for the establishment of subsidiary undertakings.

Electric Power Development

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time also between the State and the Mt. Lyell and Mt. Read-Rosebery companies for the development of the King River Power Scheme. Electric energy generated by King River power could well be utilized for treating the large zinciferous ores known to exist in Mt. Read and the surrounding districts. The Geological Survey branch of the Department of Mines is for the present devoting its efforts to promoting the utilization of mineral resources. An examination of the tin field of North Dundas, for instance, brought to light the fact that the ultimate and permanent future of the field will depend upon the profitable treatment of the sulphuric ores into which the oxidized ores will be found to pass. Mr. Hartwell Comber, who carried out this investigation, considers that the recovery of the sulphur contents for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate, combined with treatment for tin ore, will insure the best industrial results as far as that field is concerned. He also considers that it is for the government to assist in the development of this project. The district possesses great natural wealth, which a few companies have struggled persistently to develop in a partial way under adverse conditions; state intervention, and financial help would establish these praiseworthy efforts on a firmer basis.

With a view to supplying prospectors and others with information about minerals, a series of Mines Department circulars has been prepared. Financial assistance has been given to prospectors also, and with excellent results. In a speech delivered in the Assembly recently, the Minister for Mines stated that he thought such assistance should certainly continue, earmarking a specific sum for the benefit of returned soldiers desirous of prospecting or having made discoveries requiring pecuniary assistance for workings. Grants to Companies

Apart from help thus rendered, and to be rendered, to individuals, various mining companies and syndicates have received grants; by no means, however, with such good results as in the former case. The failure to obtain any results from the large amount of money expended does not, in the opinion of the Minister, appear to justify further expenditure in that direction. Organizations, both in Australia and elsewhere, designed to mobilize natural science in the interests of industry, are receiving keen support from the Ministry of Mines.

The Survey Department very much laments the fact that no new mineral fields have been discovered during the former months. The belief generally, however, is that the prospects of mining in Tasmania may be regarded as very hopeful. Now that the great war is practically at an end, confidence will be renewed, and the difficulties of the past five years in raising capital, in obtaining machinery, and in securing labor will subside, though it will naturally take time to reach anything like normal condition.

CANADIAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the course of the second reading of the government's Prohibition Bill in the Canadian Upper Chamber a constitutional point was raised by Senator Pringle to the effect that the British North American Act provided for the unrestricted exchange of commodities between provinces. This point will be the subject of discussion when the bill reaches its committee stage. The leader of the Senate, Sir James Loughheed, said that the bill provided for the continuance of the liquor restrictions which had been adopted, for 12 months after the proclamation of peace. Sir James admitted that the act seemingly interfered with the liberty of the people, adding that that charge could be brought against most remedial legislation. He believed that the moral sentiment of the people was strongly behind the bill. Senator Pringle, in bringing up his constitutional point, founded his contention on the working of a section of the British North American Act, which reads as follows: "All articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the provinces shall, from and after the union, be admitted free to each of the provinces." He contended that neither the Dominion nor the provinces had the power to restrict in any way free trade between the provinces in regard to any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any province.

WANT STANDARDIZED PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The Army and Navy Veterans Association has passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to standardize the pension system. A number of speakers expressed objection to officers being granted higher pensions than the men in the ranks, in view of the fact that the Canadian army was composed almost entirely of volunteers. Many men of high education and business attainments joined as privates in order to get to the front sooner.

LARGER ARNOLD
ARBORETUM URGED

Visiting Committee in Its Report to Harvard College Points Out a Pressing Need for the Acquisition of More Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The immediate and pressing need of the Arnold Arboretum, as pointed out by the visiting committee in its report to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, is one of territorial extension. A plot of meadow land, adjacent to the Arboretum, and consisting of about sixteen acres between South Street, Jamaica Plain, and the Dedham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has been recommended by the committee as a favorable tract for tree cultivation.

The utilization of this land, at present the property of the president and the fellows of Harvard University, has been urged, upon former occasions, by the visiting committee. Because of present limitations, the study of poplars and of willows is necessarily curtailed at the university, thus handicapping many in their efforts to acquire a broad general knowledge of North American trees and shrubbery. Suggestion also has been made that the Arboretum, itself, national in scope, should be given material support from the Nation at large. Thus,

for supplying trees and ideas new to Illinois or to California, for instance, the institution should in fairness derive financial assistance from the benefited quarter, in the opinion of the committee.

The Arnold Arboretum was founded in 1874, through a bequest of \$100,000 by James Arnold of New Bedford to Harvard University. The resources of the Arboretum now represent an expenditure of more than \$700,000, the balance having been given by friends of the institution; in addition, about \$1,250,000, the gift of the city of Boston, has been utilized in the extension of its scientific activities.

At its inception, the Arnold Arboretum was merely a collection of trees which were then known to have thrived in eastern Massachusetts. That it has grown to its present status as one of the singular ornamental features of the university, with few rivals indeed in the world, is attributed solely to the generosity of well-wishers.

It is well known that many foreign students go yearly to the Arnold Arboretum to acquire knowledge of the plants of their native land. The collections brought together by the Arboretum make this the best place in the United States, if not, indeed, in the world, to study comparatively the trees of North America and of Australian lands.

WYOMING'S Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—The first building erected in Wyoming for the Young Women's Christian Association is approaching completion here.

LINKING EASTERN
AND WESTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The local Board of Trade is actively using its influence to bring about the establishment of a regular Canadian steamship service between Halifax and Montreal and Vancouver and Victoria. If this cannot be arranged the alternative is suggested of the appointment of a Canadian customs officer at New York to permit of bonded shipments of manufactured goods through New York to western Canada from the factories of Ontario and Quebec. At present transcontinental rates from eastern Canada to the Pacific Coast are \$1.25 per hundred pounds. The Canadian Manufacturers Association is being asked to take action. Strong efforts by British Columbia interests are being brought to bear so as either to secure the establishment of the desired steamship line or else the appointment of a Canadian customs officer in New York.

BIG PETROLEUM RESERVOIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CASPER, Wyoming.—What is said to be the largest crude petroleum reservoir in the west, a concrete basin 300 feet in diameter, 30 feet deep, and capable of holding 300,000 barrels, has been completed here by the Midwest Refining Company, and is filling with crude oil from the Salt Creek and Big Muddy fields. The interior approximates an average city block in area.



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CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS

HEARINGS ON BILL IN EQUITY AND CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASES IN COURT

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors and of J. V. Dittmore vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors began before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

Contempt proceedings incidental to the suit of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors also came up in the Supreme Judicial Court before Judge Bailey.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, the Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

The Bill in Equity

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Supreme Judicial Court

Suffolk, ss. No. 30654. In Equity
Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.

Suffolk, ss. No. 30758. In Equity
Dittmore v. Dickey et al.

Before Hon. Frederic Dodge, Master.

Appearances:

Hon. Charles E. Hughes (of New York); Messrs. Whipple, Sears & Ogden (Sherman L. Whipple and Lothrop Withington, Esqs.); and Silas H. Strawn, Esq. (of Chicago), Counsel for Plaintiffs Herbert W. Eustace, David B. Ogden and Lamont Rowlands.

Messrs. Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane (Hon. John L. Bates); Clifford P. Smith, Esq.; and Edwin A. Krauthoff, Esq. (of Washington, District of Columbia), Counsel for Defendants Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, and Annie M. Knott.

Messrs. Streeter, Demond, Woodworth & Sulloway (Hon. Frank S. Streeter and Fred C. Demond, Esqs.), William G. Thompson and Romney Spring, Esqs. Counsel for John V. Dittmore, as he is a Defendant in No. 30654, and Plaintiff in No. 30758.

Court House, Boston, June 3, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—May it please Your Honor, the cases which have been referred to Your Honor by order of the Supreme Judicial Court, under the ordinary rule to a special master, are entitled, the first one

Herbert W. Eustace of Boston, David B. Ogden of Brookline, Lamont Rowlands of Plainville, in the State of Mississippi, in their official capacity as trustees under a deed of trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, wherein Mary Baker G. Eddy is the donor;

The defendants are Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, and Annie M. Knott, both of said Brookline, and William R. Rathvon, as they are trustees under a deed of trust dated Sept. 1, 1892, wherein Mary Baker G. Eddy is donor; and a declaration of trust supplementary thereto and in amendment thereof, dated March 19, 1903, and as they are also directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; and John V. Dittmore and Annie M. Knott, both of said Boston, each claiming to hold the position and office of trustee and director in association with the other defendants.

The suit was brought in the manner described because just prior to the filing of the bill the four remaining directors attempted to oust Mr. Dittmore from his office as a director, attempted to elect Annie M. Knott as his successor, as one of the directors. I do not mean to suggest by that form of speech that they either failed to oust Mr. Dittmore or to elect his successor, but merely to indicate that there is a claim on the part of Mr. Dittmore that he was not properly ousted, that he is still one of the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and that Mrs. Knott was not duly elected, of course, as his successor.

That leads me to say that a second suit has been referred to Your Honor in which that very controversy is raised as the principal and perhaps the only issue. That is a suit by Mr. Dittmore against four of the other defendants in this suit who were his associates, trustees, and perhaps still are, and Mrs. Knott is also named as a defendant.

By a subsequent order of the court that dispute or controversy was referred to Your Honor, with the direction that it be heard with this bill in equity in which Eustace and others are plaintiffs. An intimation was given by the presiding justice as to the way in which they should be heard, and I think we shall have no disagreement as to the order of procedure, although we may find it necessary to take Your Honor's direction. The suits are in no respect consolidated, but since they deal with kindred and in some respects similar matters it was thought that there would be an economy of time if, when evidence was taken that applied to both suits, it might be so applied without a repetition in an independent suit.

The Master—I suppose, as the evidence is put in under these orders of the court, the evidence in one case would apply to the other, wouldn't it?

Mr. Whipple—It would.

Mr. Bates—The order is that the above entitled case, namely, Dittmore v. Dickey, be heard with Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, and

that was for the very purpose of making it possible that there should not be a duplicate presentation of that part of the evidence which applies to the issues in both cases. I understand, although I was not present, that that was the purpose of the judge.

The Master—Is that agreed to by counsel?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—We had rather assumed that, our suit having been brought first, we should be called upon to proceed in the first instance, but desire to do that with the assent of all the parties, if that is their understanding of it, unless some other procedure should seem better and should be directed by Your Honor. I think the matter of the procedure in the two cases is left entirely in the hands of Your Honor; there is no other direction to Your Honor from the Supreme Court except what is contained in the order.

I took the liberty, with the assent and knowledge of all the other counsel, of sending to Your Honor a copy of each bill and a copy of all the answers, and also the bill and answer in each case arranged in parallel pages, so that you could readily compare the bill and the answer paragraph by paragraph. I assume Your Honor may have read those papers, or some of them, so that perhaps when we get to the point it will not be necessary to reread all of the bills and answers, but it may be sufficient to refer to the various controversies and various issues by way of opening.

Since this assignment was made, as we have already notified Your Honor, another and collateral matter has come up in the Supreme Judicial Court and is on the list for this morning; and, while it is not likely to be reached for some hours, it had been thought best and I understand agreed by all the parties, that we should merely do enough this morning so that the cases might be considered as having been begun and under way, which would protect all the counsel from other engagements; and that, having met Your Honor to receive, if you desire to give them, any directions as to procedure, we would then suspend until the proceedings in the Supreme Court have been finished.

I may say, as to the appearances, if you want me to state them I will do so.

The Master—I take it by consent this is the first hearing before the master?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—And everybody agrees to that?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—There have been no notices of the hearing sent out by the Master, and except by consent I do not know that this is a hearing.

Mr. Whipple—We all consent to it as the first hearing, which will place us in a position where we may adjourn from time to time subject to Your Honor's direction. Shall I state to Your Honor the appearances?

The Master—I think it would be well. First, about your record. Is there an agreement with regard to that?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Have you a stenographer who is agreed on a stenographer agreed on by all hands?

Mr. Whipple—I think so. I asked, or we asked, and I understand with the assent of all, that Mr. Richard H. Jones, who is a very well known stenographer, should furnish the necessary force, and two associates of Mr. Jones are present busily engaged.

The Master—Perhaps it would be well to have that agreement become a part of the record, then.

Mr. Whipple—I might.

The Master—I mention it because I have known of cases where in the absence of an agreement there was some confusion later on.

Mr. Whipple—Well, we are agreed that Mr. Jones shall serve, with the discretion on his part to employ his assistants. As to the distribution of expense, I suppose something ought to be said. We are proposing to have sufficient stenographers so that the evidence may be transcribed hourly, and the usual way, where there are three-cornered issues, is to divide it into thirds. I do not know whether there is any other suggestion on the part of anybody here or not.

Mr. Thompson—I understand, if Your Honor please, that there is a gentleman who wants to be furnished with a copy outside of counsel, for the purpose of publishing a verbatim account of everything that goes on here, and that would divide the expense into fourths instead of thirds and make it somewhat easier for the parties. That is a matter about which our client would be interested, because he is a lone contestant here without anybody behind him except such of his friends as may desire to assist him, and it is a matter of considerable moment to him what the expense of these mechanical appliances may be, and if he can in any way avoid paying a third and escape with a quarter, it is a material matter to him. Now, if there isn't any objection I should like to have it understood that the stenographers will furnish not merely four copies, one for Your Honor and one for each of the parties, but five copies, and that the expense be divided into four parts and not into three, a fourth being paid by the gentleman, who I think is known to everybody here and as to whose personality I think there could be no objection. He desires to be furnished with a verbatim copy in order that he may publish it.

The Master—I take it that is a matter of agreement between counsel.

Mr. Whipple—We have no objection to that; indeed, we think it has this advantage. I understand that Mr. Swan desires the copy in order that he may use it for publication. Unquestionably the public have a right, or the newspapers have a right, to publish the testimony if it is a fair and accurate transcript; therefore this suggestion seems to make it sure that they

will get the transcript absolutely accurate, and since they are entitled to have it anyway it is for the benefit and advantage of all of them that they have an accurate copy.

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, we represent the Board of Directors de facto, five of the defendants named in these suits. We have no objection to the suggestion that has been made in regard to the stenographer, as to who shall do the work, and in regard to the division of the expense.

Mr. Whipple—We shall desire an extra copy or two, but we will pay for that as an extra expense assessed upon us. I suppose anyone can order an extra copy and pay that expense themselves. It is understood then, as I understand it, that there will be five copies furnished—one to Your Honor, one to each of the three parties, and one to Mr. Swan for the purposes that have been indicated.

Mr. Thompson—Let us get his full name, William U. Swan.

Mr. Whipple—William U. Swan—and that the expense so far shall be divided into four parts, to be shared by every one except Your Honor, and any one of the parties may order extra copies at their own expense. We shall want one extra copy.

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, I assume that the extra copy, which Mr. Whipple speaks of is something that he will arrange in regard to the stenographers himself.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Bates—We shall expect to arrange for an extra copy also, but that is a matter between ourselves and the stenographers, I assume.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; I have just stated that I should want an extra copy.

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple has stated that Mr. Swan is to be the party who is to hear the expense of the fourth copy. I had understood that this was to be a copy for The Christian Science Monitor, and we were ready to pay for a share of that, as I stated. Mr. Swan I understand represents The Boston Herald, and if he represents The Boston Herald I am not at all certain that we ought to make that arrangement. I would like to know whom Mr. Swan does represent and what authority he has to so represent them.

Mr. Thompson—Inasmuch as I first mentioned this matter I might explain as to what I know as far as I do know, and then let Mr. Swan explain the rest. I do not understand that Mr. Swan represents The Boston Herald in any respect or at any time. I understand he has some connection with them as a reporter, but in this particular transaction he has no connection with the Herald at all. It is not proposed that The Boston Herald shall publish these accounts that Mr. Swan is getting verbatim. It would be away beyond the resources of any newspaper and beyond the space to do that. As I understand the matter, Mr. Swan is undertaking on his own account to furnish to persons who subscribe to him personally at so much apiece absolutely verbatim copies of everything that takes place here, and he receives his pay from the persons who desire to obtain these copies from him which he has printed. It is a considerable speculation that he has entered into, involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money. In so far as he is a reporter he might summarize, if he were working for the Herald; so far as this transaction is concerned it is supposed to be an absolutely verbatim publication, without comment, summary, change or alteration in any respect. If I have misstated it I think Mr. Swan had better explain it himself; and if he has anything to add, if he desires to, he should do so now.

The Master—Let me see if I understand Mr. Whipple. There were to be five copies in all, one to each of the three parties, if we may so call them, in the case, one to Mr. Swan, one to the master, and then the expense of the five copies was to be borne one-quarter each by the three parties and by Mr. Swan. That is the way I understand it.

Mr. Whipple—That is right.

Mr. Bates—I do not think that Mr. Swan should be recognized as a party of record in this case. Let me state to Your Honor.

The Master—I did not quite gather from Mr. Whipple that he was to be recognized as a party.

Mr. Bates—Only as a party to this agreement I will state, then.

The Master—As a party to this agreement?

Mr. Bates—It has been stated to me by the editor in chief of the Boston Herald within a comparatively few days that Mr. Swan was their Christian Science editor, and the statement was made because I had complained of articles which were being published in The Boston Herald which represented the whole case, and it was told to us that Mr. Swan was their Christian Science editor and was responsible for those articles. Under those circumstances I certainly object to making any agreement that includes him in this matter.

Mr. Thompson—Does counsel realize the fact that he is asked, not to make an agreement with The Boston Herald or in any way to facilitate the publication of anything injurious or beneficial in The Boston Herald, but merely to reduce the expense by a fraction of the taking down and getting out by these stenographers of a literal account of what takes place? It passes my comprehension how, if it were the fact, that he himself doing it, it could hurt or help any party in this case in his interest as a litigant. It simply reduces the expense. I must confess that it seems singular to object to something which is urged by Mr. Dittmore simply for the purpose of reducing a little the enormous expense of this litigation to him, who is least able of all the parties here to bear any expense in this case.

Mr. Bates—May I add one word more, Your Honor? It was stated to us by my brother that the purpose was to have this published in The Christian Science Monitor in full, which is the organ of the church that

is interested in these cases. That we did not object to. The publishers of The Christian Science Monitor are the trustees who are parties to these suits. If they want a copy for The Christian Science Monitor, then we are willing to agree to that, but we are not willing to agree to share the expense with Mr. Swan, or any outside parties, so that they may have a copy to use for any purpose that they may please. Our agreement was limited to the idea of it being published in The Christian Science Monitor; if anybody else wants a copy they should make an arrangement entirely independently of us.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, the extra copy which we ordered is for publication in The Christian Science Monitor; that will be ordered at our own private expense as trustees; we do not wish to ask anyone to share in that expense. The Monitor, as the official organ of the Christian Science faith, has felt that these proceedings ought to be reported to the field, as it is called, very accurately. A transcript of the evidence and whatever is said, and an account of whatever is done before Your Honor, will be published in that newspaper in full, without comment. But the trustees, whom we represent, who are charged with the duties of management of the Monitor, have not felt that they should make difficult to any other journal or newspaper, or to any person desiring to publish what is said with equal accuracy, and send it out to those interested—that they should be deprived of the opportunity, and that the Monitor itself should have the exclusive publication of that news, although it would be manifestly for its advantage so to do. Any newspaper would have the right to have a stenographer present and take the testimony independently as I understand it, and bear the expense of it.

The Master—I understand that there is a rule of the Court in regard to it.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. The Chief Justice in a comparatively recent case stated that the hearings before a master, where the master takes the place of the Court, are just as open as hearings before the Court itself, and that the testimony is to be taken publicly; and the only result, if the accurate transcript really is for the Herald, would be to make it cost that newspaper more than they otherwise would have to pay for it, and it would make the parties here pay the full expense, when Mr. Swan or the Herald, or whoever is making the request, offers to share the expense.

The Master—I take it that this is a matter for your agreement, gentlemen. It is nothing for me to rule upon; I could not rule on it against objection, I suppose.

Mr. Whipple—I think that that is a matter of private accommodation, but I see no reason why the stenographer should not take a copy from Mr. Swan at such rates as he might agree upon with the stenographer. Do you see any objection to that, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—I assume that they are in our employ and take this case for our benefit and that they do not have the right to give out copies unless we may so direct them.

Mr. Thompson—I do not understand anything of the sort, and I assumed that that was at the bottom of the objection made by Governor Bates. Now that is out of the bag. He does not mind the extra expense that he is putting on Mr. Dittmore, but what he does want is to deprive Mr. Swan from getting a verbatim copy of what takes place in this room and sending it to whom he pleases. In other words, to that extent Governor Bates is unwilling to have proper publicity in this case, and that is the nature of his objection. I strongly object to any arrangement which prevents Mr. Swan from buying, paying for and getting whatever takes place here, exactly as it takes place; in other words, from letting the truth be known, which is at the bottom of my brother's objection.

Mr. Whipple—May I offer a friendly suggestion? That it is perfectly competent for General Streeter or Mr. Thompson to order an extra copy and deliver it to Mr. Swan, or to The Boston Herald, or anybody else they see fit to deliver it to, provided the purpose is a proper one, and no one would think for a moment that it were otherwise than entirely proper. Perhaps that would solve the difficulty.

Mr. Bates—We are not disposed to criticize your private transactions, Mr. Whipple. Those are not an issue in this case. If you see fit to buy a copy and present it to somebody we should have no objection; at least, if we had should not raise it. What we do object to

The Master—If you will pardon me for the interruption, then, there is no conflict between you as to this point. Mr. Jones, as the stenographer, is required to furnish a copy for the master, a copy for each of the three parties in the case, and beyond that, as many copies as he likes to anyone who orders them and is willing to pay for them.

Mr. Bates—To anyone who is counsel in the case.

The Master—To anyone who is counsel in the case?

Mr. Bates—To anyone who is counsel in the case.

The Master—Not to anyone except counsel?

Mr. Bates—I don't think they have that right. We employ them and pay them for their time, and the notes which they have belong to us. We pay them for writing them out. I think counsel have the right to order as many copies as they please.

The Master—If there is a difference between you I think you had better settle it.

Mr. Bates—That I am right I think is shown by the fact that they endeavored to obtain a copy by agreement in this way; if they had understood they could get it they wouldn't have done so.

The Master—The agreement that

they suggested as I understood it—and I may have misunderstood it—related mainly to sharing the expense.

Mr. Bates—Well, Mr. Swan represents one city paper that has been conspicuously hostile to the Christian Science Church and the Christian Science movement, and that no longer ago than this morning published a misrepresentation of matters that occurred yesterday at their annual meeting. We object to entering into any bargain with representatives of a newspaper that is not fair or treating this matter fairly, even though he may pay for the whole of it.

Mr. Thompson—Let us have it thoroughly understood. There is no objection to my taking my copy, or buying two copies, and turning over one of them to Mr. Swan on such terms as I please, is there?

Mr. Bates—I have previously said that I think Mr. Thompson has the right to order more copies if he wishes to do so, and we are not going to concern ourselves with what he does with them.

Mr. Thompson—In other words; while you have no legal or other objection to Mr. Swan getting a copy and paying for it through me or Mr. Dittmore, you do desire to put a fraction of the extra expense on Mr. Dittmore, when you could just as well leave it off, having no more and no less bargain by making the financial arrangement that I have suggested.

Mr. Bates—We do not wish to prolong this controversy, Your Honor, but the absurdity of the position is shown by the statement of it. If he is going to get two copies, and get his extra copy at reduced rates at which extra copies are obtained, he can then give it to Mr. Swan, or The Boston Herald, and get the full quarter that they were going to pay on this, and instead of Mr. Dittmore being harmed in the matter he would be assisted by it, but it prevents our becoming paraded with those who have shown themselves hostile.

Mr. Thompson—That is not a correct financial statement of it.

The Master—Well, this is hardly a controversy; it is a matter of discussion as to a proposed agreement. We had better get the agreement, I think, in writing, and then we will know just what it is before we go ahead.

Mr. Thompson—I understand now the agreement is that the expense is divided into thirds for four copies, and any extra copy each counsel pays for himself. That is all there is to it.

Mr. Whipple—And he may use it as he pleases.

Mr. Thompson—To use as he pleases; the stenographer is at liberty to sell as many copies as he wants; to counsel, and counsel in turn is at liberty to turn it over to whomsoever he pleases.

The Master—Would it not be well to draw that up in writing?

Mr. Streeter—Your Honor, it is possible that we have got to make an agreement with Brother Bates that we can use a couple of copies of this stenographic report as we please, assuming that it is legitimately used. I cannot see the occasion for all this extended controversy about it. The Governor apparently does not want Dittmore or Swan or anybody that he does not like to be relieved in the slightest degree of expense. Well, now, we can take care of that. We get three copies, one for each party. If they object to Swan's having it we will order another copy, and as I understand it, under the law that is our copy and we can do as we have a mind to with it provided it is legitimately used. I do not see any occasion for going on with any controversy about that with Brother Bates.

Mr. Bates—All I object to in General Streeter's statement is that I object to Mr. Swan, because I do not like him having a copy. Personally I like Mr. Swan, and have for years; but I do object to any paper having a copy in any position at our expense when that paper cannot show itself fair in its columns in a controversy of this kind.

Mr. Thompson—I think before we go further a general denial should be inserted here. As far as I have read what has come out in the Herald it seemed to me the only objection to it was that it was too conspicuously fair to the directors.

Mr. Whipple—If this discussion is to go on I should think the Herald ought to be represented, as it seems to be the point of attack.

Mr. Bates—I will make one suggestion, Your Honor, and that is this: If Mr. Swan will agree that The Boston Herald will publish the whole of these proceedings verbatim, without any comment, as I understand The Christian Science Monitor proposes to do, I will be glad to enter into any agreement The Boston Herald desires to that end.

Mr. Thompson—I think Mr. Swan would like to say something at this stage, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Edwin U. Swan—May it please Your Honor, I occupy two positions at this hearing. I am a representative of the Court Information Bureau, which has promised the Christian Science field to publish a verbatim report of this hearing without comment. I am also a newspaper man, and representing here nearly all the papers in the country. I represent not only The Boston Herald, The New York Herald, but a large number of the other papers which have asked me to look after the story of this hearing in the newspaper story, through the boys who are here in the Court House covering these hearings. Therefore I am here in that dual capacity. I have therefore made this request for a stenographic report in order that I may furnish it to this Court Information Bureau, which I have organized for the benefit of the Christian Science field, in order that they may receive a full, unbiased and unexpurgated report of these hearings.

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, my suggestion made by Mr. Swan simply emphasizes our position, because the only two papers that have been mentioned, The Boston Herald and The

New York Herald, are the only two papers that have assumed this attitude in the whole country, so far as we know. No longer ago than last Sunday an article from Boston, whose representative we have just heard from, appeared in The New York Herald that was highly offensive and I think would have made the writer of it subject to contempt proceedings. It is not the first article. They have been publishing them for several weeks. The New York Herald and The Boston Herald are in the same boat in that respect, and they are the only two papers that have not treated this matter right.

Mr. Streeter—May I ask Your Honor what we are talking about? What is the issue here? I cannot see it.

The Master—I hardly think that it is directed to any issue before the Court, General Streeter.

Mr. Streeter—Or not before the Court.

The Master—Governor Bates declines to modify his position, as I understand it; therefore it leaves the matter in this form according to the understanding of the master: The stenographers to make four copies, one to go to the master, one to each of the three parties involved in the suits, the expense to be shared in thirds by them, either party to be at liberty to order other copies at its own expense.

Mr. Bates—Yes.

Mr. Streeter—That is exactly it.

Mr. Whipple—If there are no other matters, if Your Honor please, to be taken up, I would suggest an adjournment.

The Master—Would it be well, Mr. Whipple, to get the appearances of counsel on record, or isn't that necessary?

Mr. Whipple—I was about to state the appearances of counsel, but most of the counsel have introduced themselves somewhat vivaciously already, so there would be very little left to be done in that respect. The counsel for the plaintiffs in the first bill in equity—

The Master—I take it the appearances of counsel are on file in the case already?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, but with regard to the plaintiffs, one other counsel is to be put in.

The Master—Before the master it might be well to have a record of counsel who appear for the purpose of this hearing; it may be they are not all here.

Mr. Whipple—Of the counsel for the plaintiffs, Judge Hughes of New York—

The Master—Now we are on Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. Former Judge Charles E. Hughes of New York, of course, is not present this morning, but it is expected and hoped that he may be present during some of the hearings before the master. Mr. Strawn of Chicago is present; Silas H. Strawn, Esq., of Chicago, is present. Lothrop Withington, Esq., will be present and participate in the trial, and Sherman L. Whipple. That covers the appearances and participants in the trial on behalf of the plaintiffs in the first suit.

The Master—Now, the defendants, Adam H. Dickey et al.

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, the defendants Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon and Annie M. Knott, whom we claim to be the Board of Directors of the Christian Science Church, and surely the de facto board, are represented by Clifford P. Smith of Boston, Edwin A. Krauthoff of Washington, and my firm, Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane. We represent the same parties in each suit.

The Master—Now we come to the second case.

Mr. Streeter—In the second case, Mr. Thompson and my partner, Mr. Fred C. Demond, and myself, appear for Mr. John V. Dittmore, who is in the second case the plaintiff, and for him as a defendant in the Eustace case.

Mr. Thompson—It ought to be said that General Streeter himself is senior counsel.

Mr. Streeter—I don't think that is very material.

The Master—That gives us the counsel in the second case.

Mr. Whipple—We are not in the second case, the trustees are not in the second case, in which the appearances have been stated. That is purely between Mr. Dittmore and his former associates, the directors, and Mrs. Knott.

The Master—Is there anything else we need to arrange at this hearing?

Mr. Whipple—Nothing except the date of the next hearing, and I was about to suggest that if we should not trespass too much upon Your Honor we would like to suspend the hearing merely and notify Your Honor as soon as the engagement to which I referred earlier in what I said is finished. We might at this time, if Your Honor felt like giving it, receive Your Honor's directions in regard to the opening. Of course, the plaintiffs would make their opening in our case, I take it, in the first instance.

The Master—Now, if I understand you, the hearing is to be suspended until further notice.

Mr. Whipple—Not formal notice.

The Master—Who is going to give notice?

Mr. Whipple—But we will notify you informally as soon as we are released from the obligation in the Supreme Court.

The Master—That is to be by consent?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—You will agree upon another time and notify the master?

of him on both cases, or whether it would be optional to us at that time to examine him in the second case, or call him again later.

Mr. Thompson—I don't think there is the slightest difference of opinion between Governor Bates and myself. It appears to me that we mean exactly the same thing. Beyond that, if he meant that while Mr. Whipple was trying his case he might introduce some witness himself having nothing to do with Mr. Whipple's case, and examine him in the Dittmore case, that I think would be a foolish performance. As I now understand it, I think there is no difference between us whatever.

The Master—The fact that a witness has already been examined in the first case under that arrangement would not necessarily prevent his being called again.

Mr. Thompson—Not at all.

The Master—I understand here we are not governed by the rules of the Federal Court where cross-examination is necessarily limited to what is opened in direct.

Mr. Whipple—I think the principle that the state court has endeavored to apply is to elicit all the truth from a particular witness when he is on the stand, especially by way of cross-examination, and not be hampered by any rule restricting him to what he has testified to in direct.

The Master—I may find it a little difficult to get used to that, but I will try my best to do so. What else, gentlemen, is there this morning?

Mr. Whipple—Nothing, I think.

The Master—Then we now adjourn until such time as the parties hereafter agree upon and notify the master.

Mr. Whipple—Well, may I offer the suggestion that we merely suspend instead of attempting to adjourn—just suspend the hearing?

The Master—I think that will be better, Mr. Whipple, yes. We will suspend.

Mr. Whipple—Then we will notify Your Honor as soon as we are able to take up the presentation of the evidence.

Contempt Proceedings

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Supreme Judicial Court
Suffolk, ss. No. 30654. In Equity

Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.
Before Mr. Justice Braley.

Boston, June 3, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—This, if Your Honor please, is the return of an order of notice in contempt proceedings. The petition sets forth alleged contempt and no answer has been filed.

Mr. Justice Braley—Is the petition sworn to?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Justice Braley—You filed no affidavits?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor.

Mr. Justice Braley—Does that order of notice to show cause, Mr. Clerk, specify the allegations?

The Clerk—It has attached to it a copy of the petition.

Mr. Whipple—A copy was furnished counsel on the same day the order of notice issued. I mention this matter because I think the filing of an answer, which will define the issues of fact, if any, to be determined, will very much facilitate and perhaps shorten the hearing. I have reason to believe that very little if anything alleged in the petition would be denied. Most of the facts that we have to deal with are written communications, and if we are put to a technical proof it would take more time than if those facts about which there is no dispute were admitted, as I think they ought to be, by the answer, and I am making the suggestion merely to take a course, or to indicate a course which I think might facilitate the hearing and shorten the actual trial.

Mr. Justice Braley—Has the master appointed a time for beginning the hearings?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. It was this morning at 10 o'clock. We were to proceed then, but it was agreed by the parties that we should suspend that hearing until we had finished with this.

Mr. Justice Braley—Very well, that is sufficient. I will hear the case and I will hear it as speedily as possible.

Now as to an answer. The practice does not require an answer, at the same time if he filed an answer I do not know but it would clarify the issues. The regular practice is in filing a matter of this sort, the Court will support it by affidavits. The Court hears ex parte the petition, and if satisfied that a prima facie case is made out, orders notice to show cause why attachment should not issue service to be made upon the alleged contempts, they then come into court and the case is heard. The petition is supposed to specify exactly the

grounds upon which the petitioner relies for the alleged contempt, but I do not think that the practice has been at all uniform. In this case I understand the petition is very plain and I understand it is very brief, and also specifies exactly the grounds upon which the petitioner relies. Upon that the clerk has issued an order to show cause with a copy of the petition attached; I think that is sufficient. I do not think you will need to file an answer and I do not care to make what might be considered or would be considered a precedent. So the case will be set down for hearing upon the petition and order of notice to show cause.

Mr. Bates—I want to make one suggestion, perhaps it comes a little late but it will be entirely agreeable to us, if Your Honor would prefer, to have this case referred to the master to hear the facts, the reason being that it does in a way involve one of the main issues of the case; but it is entirely agreeable to us to go on if Your Honor can hear it.

Mr. Justice Braley—I shall hear it. We will mark it for hearing and I will take it up as speedily as I can.

COAL RATE PLEA OF NEW ENGLAND

Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee to Appeal Direct to Railroad Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Authorization of a special committee to go to Washington to lay the case of New England industries affected by coal rates before the national Railroad Administration, was resolved upon at a hearing directed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on coal rates yesterday. G. H. Albee, chairman of the committee, laid stress upon the fact that nearly all coal shipped from the Pennsylvania mines to New England has to pass through Norfolk, Virginia, thus necessitating two rail shipments and one by water on all coal destined to New England interior points.

"The justice of our contention is already recognized by officials of the Administration," declared Mr. Albee. "The price of coal should be no higher in New England than anywhere else, yet, by the working of the order by the government one year ago to 'increase freight charges,' this section has been the worst affected of all. This is due solely to the unwillingness of certain transportation officials to send coal here by direct ways.

"Should the plan of urging our claims in body meet no materialization, there remains the legal, conventional method of supplicating by petition the authorities' intervention. But I feel sure that the present situation, needing speedy readjustment, will best be relieved by the direct method."

The cost of transporting coal has, since the order to raise freight rates was put into effect, increased 10 cents per ton at Boston receiving stations, and 20 cents per ton elsewhere in New England.

BOOKS AUDITED IN FARE DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Mayor Couzens, of Detroit, and the city controller are directing an audit of the books of the Detroit United Railway in regard to the company's claim that present fares are inadequate and will not permit of an increase of wages demanded by conductors and motormen. Authority to audit the books was granted by the City Council, following a debate of several hours on the street-car situation. Conductors and motormen who called a meeting to vote on strike action, agreed to defer the threatened strike for two weeks pending the city's audit of the books.

KOSHER MEAT PRICES ATTACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Jewish housewives of the Bronx are engaged in a fight against about 300 kosher meat shops, demanding a 10 per cent reduction in the price of various cuts. Prices have already fallen somewhat. At their headquarters, the women formed a settlement committee. It is said the prices in the kosher shops are higher than those in the non-kosher shops.

MINING AWARD UPHELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opinions of the Federal District Court holding the Butte & Superior Mining Company guilty of infringing upon a patented process owned by the Minerals Separation, Ltd., and awarding the latter approximately \$10,000,000 damages, were upheld in part on Monday by the Supreme Court in disposing of appeals from the Circuit Court of Appeals, which reversed that judgment, with modifications.

PLAN FOR RAILROADS PROVIDED BY BILL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress has taken its first step toward solution of the railroad problem. Much greater powers would be conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission, after the roads are returned, in a bill introduced by John J. Esch, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. It provides:

Consolidation and pooling of freight and passenger earnings under rigid federal control.

Joint use of terminals and equipment.

Maintenance of practically the present level of rates.

Complete federal control of stock and bond issues.

Federal supervision of road extensions and additions.

Banding of interlocking directorates.

Definition of jurisdiction between state and federal governments.

Federal division of rates between lines.

Development of inland waterways.

Return of Roads Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—According to replies received by the Association of Railway Executives from newspaper editors to whom questionnaires were sent, 83 per cent of those heard from are in favor of return of the railroads to private ownership.

PLEA OF GUILTY TO TAX FRAUD CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A plea of guilty to an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the government by making false returns to the Internal Revenue Department as to their profits for the year 1917 was entered in the United States District Court here yesterday by William A. English and John H. O'Brien, doing business as English & O'Brien, wool merchants.

Because of a difference between the defendants and the government as to the amount due, the hearing was continued. The United States Attorney told the court that in order to settle the civil claims arising from the case, the defendants had agreed to pay into the United States Treasury \$1,500,000, representing a deficit of \$1,379,000 and a penalty of the remainder, and that this had been agreed to by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They say, however, that in order to make this payment they will have to be permitted their freedom and allowed to continue in business. No action was taken yesterday on the criminal aspect of the case.

WOMEN ORGANIZE FOR PEACE WORK

NEW YORK, New York—Organization of the international committee of women for permanent peace, under the name of International Committee of Women for Peace and Freedom, with headquarters at Geneva, was completed at the Women's Peace Congress in Zurich, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, a returned delegate, announced at a meeting of the Women's International League here. Emily Balch, formerly professor of economics at Wellesley College, was elected resident secretary in charge of the bureau, she said.

DR. FINLEY CHAIRMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The League to Enforce Peace announces that Dr.

DYE INTERESTS ARE TO BE PROTECTED

United States Will Guard Closely Its Growing Chemical Independence and Prevent Any Interference by Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The work of licensing out to competent, equipped and patriotic Americans, individual, firm, or corporation, such of the 4500 German dye patents seized by the alien property custodian as may be utilized will begin shortly. To this end, the Chemical Foundation, a quasi-trustee corporation formed for this purpose, has opened offices in this city.

This foundation is expected to be an important force in the development of the American dyestuff and chemical industry. It proposes to begin to fight at the customs gate against any violation of the patents now owned by it, whether they appear as denationalized or camouflaged products seeking to enter through neutral sources.

Intelligence Department

It proposes to establish an intelligence department which will coordinate, preserve and utilize all the chemical information gathered by every department of the government during the war and may make that information available to the American people that they may know the exact truth as to the past and may be kept apprised of its own activity, either through its own agents, or its American connections, during or even stage in the coming struggle of American against other dye processes and products.

In the words of Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, the foundation "proposes to match with watchfulness and pitiless publicity all feigning attempts at espionage or propaganda in our land; to expose all unfounded criticism directed against our production and to do what it can to prevent producers or dealers here casting reflection on our industry by the marketing of inferior or dishonestly described products. It proposes to encourage and foster chemical research by cooperation with the forces already at work; by offering some hope of protection and reward to the loyal research men in the United States Government service who now by department rule have to dedicate their inventions to the public, a course which results only in Germany transferring these inventions to her own laboratory system for development or exploitation.

License System

"It proposes to bring about a closer union of the university and the factory. It has taken over all German copyrights and will thus free much scientific literature from the shackles of the German language. It proposes to place all possible information on our situation before Congress and ask the passage of a law establishing a license system governing all chemical importations for a period of ten years."

"It is intended that this license system shall act at one and the same time as a guarantee to all dependent industries for proper importation to enable them to meet the competition of other lands and to protect and guard our growing chemical independence. In this we ask no more than England, France, Italy, and Japan have already decided to grant on behalf of their own independence."

The management and policies of the foundation are controlled by these trustees: Otto Bannard, Cleveland H. Dodge, George L. Ingraham, Ralph Stone, and Benjamin Griswold, who have been serving as the advisory sales committee of the alien property custodian for more than a year, Mr. Garvan is president.

ANCIENTS HOLD ANNUAL EVENTS

Old Boston Artillery Company Observes 281st Anniversary With Parade and Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston observed its two hundred and eighty-first anniversary on Monday with the customary parade and review and the drum-head election on Boston Common. An interesting feature of the parade this year was the presence of many members in the olive drab of the United States Army, and sons and grandsons of members who had served in the war against Germany.

The parade formed in Merchants Row, following a luncheon in the company's armory, Faneuil Hall, by Brig. Gen. W. H. Oakes, the company adjutant. At the Massachusetts State House the company was reviewed by Governor Coolidge and Adjutant General Stevens, who joined the parade with their staffs for the march to the Old South Church, where the Rev. R. Perry Bush preached the sermon.

The field artillery of the company fired the Governor's salute of 17 guns when the column reached the Common, following the services at the church. The drum-head election and investiture of officers took place on the parade ground, a custom that dates back to early colonial times, and the new officers are as follows: Captain, Thomas H. Ratigan; first lieutenant, Joseph A. Gahn; second lieutenant, Edward G. Richardson; adjutant, Edward P. Brick; quartermaster, George A. Shackford; paymaster, Emory Grover; commissary, Jacob Fottler; assistant paymaster, George H. Allen. Non-commissioned officers of infantry and of artillery were also elected.

Following the exercises on the Common the company once more marched in review before the Governor, who shared the honor with the new officers. The Governor was then escorted to the State House and the company proceeded to the Copley Plaza where the annual dinner took place.

MR. GARVAN PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, has been selected as Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the Bureau of Investigation.

PROTEST IS URGED ON MASSACRES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Resolutions calling for protests to eastern European countries because of reported Jewish massacres were considered on Monday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. William Phillips, assistant secretary of state, told the committee the State Department had been "interested and alarmed by the reports of May," and read a cable from Hugh Gibson, United States Minister at Warsaw, saying that on May 5, "there appears to have been house-to-house fighting with the Bolsheviks in Vilna, and some looting of shops by soldiers."

The message added that two American officers and a newspaper correspondent who were in Vilna at the time said the German press reports of the disturbance were exaggerated.

PARTY URGED TO KEEP INTACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a statement issued to state executive and national committeemen of the Prohibition Party, Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, urges that every precaution be taken to keep the Prohibition Party intact in precinct, county, state and Nation.

AGITATORS ARE INTERNEED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The majority of the 800 agitators who have been under detention on board two transports are now interned on Martin Garcia Island, at the northwest end of the La Plata estuary, awaiting deportation to their respective homelands. The deportation of Argentine agitators to Terra del Fuego continues.

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WORK OF ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Two sections of this article have appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* on June 2 and 3, 1919. This is the concluding installment.

III
Specially for *The Christian Science Monitor*
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Now it was about the time that the Bretschneider collection was proving its value in the Arnold Arboretum that the discoveries of the collectors above named began to get noised abroad. The director of the Arboretum with his usual perspicacity, at once appreciated the importance of a more thorough botanical exploration in China, and began agitating among his world-wide correspondents for some one to undertake the work. It took time to convince others, but early in 1899, a London nursery firm—the famous house of Veitch—took up Professor Sargent's suggestion in earnest, and on the lines he proposed. They applied to Kew for a man to undertake the work, with the result that Ernest H. Wilson, a young man of 23 years of age, was selected on the recommendation of Sir William T. Thiselton-Dyer.

Wilson's Early Expeditions

Wilson left England on April 11, 1899, traveling by the way of the United States, in order to visit the Arnold Arboretum, and to confer with its director. He reached Hong Kong in early June, and soon set out for Yunnan. His ultimate destination, Ichang, in central China, was reached in February, 1900. The next two years were devoted to the collecting in the mountains of northern Hupeh, and forwarding the material to England. Wilson returned to England in the early summer of 1902. In January of the next year he again sailed for China, and for two years explored the almost unknown recesses of the Chinese Thibetan borderlands, returning to England in the spring of 1905. The special object of his first trip was to introduce the Davidia, a remarkable tree, related to the American flowering dogwood, with each cluster of flowers enclosed by two large, snow-white bracts, which the keeper of the Kew Herbarium had stated was worth in itself a special expedition to introduce to gardens. The particular object of the second trip was a yellow poppywort, an alpine herb, with flowers as large as those of the oriental poppy. In both Wilson was successful, and in addition such a wealth of new material as to establish a "new era in the history of outdoor gardens."

Veitch gave up this exploration work on the return of Wilson from his second journey. In the summer of 1906, we find Professor Sargent in England, and before Christmas of the same year Wilson was in Boston, en route for China again. As Professor Sargent writes in the preface of "Plantae Wilsonianae" in 1913, "Under instructions from Mr. Veitch, Wilson had paid attention only to plants of supposed horticultural value, and had neglected conifers and many other important plants almost entirely. It seemed desirable, therefore, that the work which Wilson had so well begun should be completed, and the Arboretum was fortunate in securing his services for another Chinese exploring expedition. He left Boston on Dec. 31, 1906, returned in May, 1909." In April, 1910, Wilson again left for China, returning a year later. On this trip he met with an accident, or, as he describes it—"Got mixed up in a landslide, and came out second best." The handicap resulting from this did not interfere with his traveling, for the year 1914 saw him in Japan, and during 12 months there he explored Japan from the southernmost island of Yakushima, with its fine virgin forests of Cryptomeria, northward to the dwarf pine and juniper clad sand dunes of Saghalien. During 1915 and 1916 he was in Boston, but on Jan. 5, 1917, he once more sailed for the Orient to explore Korea, Formosa, and other outlying parts of the Japanese Empire, and from which he returned to Boston on March 16, last.

Value of Wilson's Work

Thus the actual survey of the forest flora by the Arnold Arboretum began when the director visited Japan in 1892, and was brought to a conclusion in 1919, by Wilson's fourth visit to the Orient on behalf of the Arboretum. In all his trips Wilson has been singularly successful. The seeds and living material he collected have been most widely distributed by the Arboretum to insure their safety, and the

probability is that few, if any, of his introductions have been actually lost. Of course, under the harsh climatic conditions of New England a more limited number have proved hardy than in the milder climate of England.

As an illustration of this it may be worthy of note that in one garden in Cornwall 59 new species of rhododendrons introduced by Wilson are flourishing today—in the Arboretum only one of these can be kept alive, and this with difficulty. In the severe climate of Massachusetts virtually none of the broadleaf evergreens have proved hardy, but of those with deciduous leaves more than 750 new plants, or about two-thirds of those introduced, have been added to the Arboretum's collections. In variety they are rich and varied, and annually their merits become more apparent. Among the new roses, crabapples, wild pears, cherries, barberries, spiraea, and the like are kinds of surpassing beauty; the new poplars are thought highly of by Professor Sargent, whilst the new cotoneasters and spruces are considered by him to be "among the most valuable plants ever brought into American gardens." Nor must it be forgotten that to Mr. Wilson gardens owe the lovely regal lily which was first discovered, first introduced, and named by him. To quote Professor Sargent: "It is impossible yet to form an accurate opinion of the number of new species discovered by Wilson. It is safe to say that few travelers, how-



Ernest H. Wilson
Drawn for *The Christian Science Monitor*

ever, have discovered as many new plants; certainly no other man has ever introduced so many woody plants of exceptional interest and value into cultivation."

New Introductions

In the introduction of new plants their individual merits or demerits, as proved in this or that particular place, are not the Alpha and Omega. Each and all possess potentialities of unknown value. In the hands of the plant breeder they may prove to be the parents of new types and new races of beautiful garden material. If this be doubted, consider what that great French hybridist, Victor Lemoine, has done for the lilac, the mock orange and the Deutzia. Neither is the value of new introductions to be measured by their decorative merits only. In some the value may be as new trees for forestry purposes, in others as the progenitors of new kinds or races of fruits, in others as new stocks on which to bud or graft the present races of fruits, thereby increasing their hardiness and extending the range of their cultivation; or in other cases of making them more immune to diseases. As an illustration of the last point may be instanced a wild pear (*Pyrus Calleryana*) introduced to America from central China by Wilson and claimed

Our Sport Shop, down stairs at the Michigan Avenue store, in Chicago, has taken its place as a Capper & Capper institution. First the three Capper "Bug" Golf Balls made men take it seriously. Then the "Little Jack Marker," for marking golf balls, worked out by a man in the organization, showed that some one inside was thinking about golf and the men that play it. Let us tell you about the "Bugs."

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Drawn for *The Christian Science Monitor*

Korean wild pear (*Pyrus ussuriensis*)

This tree, growing near the Diamond Mountains in northern Korea, is probably the largest in the world, standing 60 feet high, with a girth of 14 feet and a spread of crown of 75 feet.

by the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture to be proof against the pear blight disease. Another pear (*Pyrus ussuriensis*) sent back in quantity from Korea on his last trip is capable of withstanding more cold than any other species and also exceeds them all in size. So much are these and other species of pears from the Orient now growing in the Arnold Arboretum thought of by the United States Agricultural Department, that in the late summer and fall of 1917, they dispatched a special mission to the Far East in order to study them at first hand and collect material in quantity.

An Altruistic Institution

In its work, the Arboretum has ever been altruistic. As an illustration take the Asiatic Redwood (*Taiwania cryptomerioides*), of which Wilson on his last journey secured seeds and plants in Formosa, but which is of no value to the institution, since it is not hardy there. But it is a tree of surpassing interest worthy of introduction, and the Arboretum has distributed the seeds to every country where there is a likelihood of its flourishing. Later, propagation of some living plants brought home will be effected and the results sent far and wide.

Hand in hand with the introduction of living plant material has gone on the accession of dried specimens and of photographs of the vegetation, and the result is that the Arnold Arboretum has become the best place in which to study the ligneous flora of the Orient, for nowhere else is such complete material to be found.

In the various horticultural journals members of the Arboretum staff

have published much information on the plants of the Orient, and more especially in the Bulletin of Popular Information published weekly from spring until autumn; also in more serious and complete works. In 1894 appeared the "Forest Flora of Japan" by Professor Sargent, in which is found the first intimate account of the vegetation of Japan. In 1911 was commenced "Plantae Wilsonianae," devoted to the naming of the material collected in China by Wilson. It was completed in three volumes, comprising in all 1938 pages, in which are enumerated 2716 species and 640 varieties. In March, 1917, appeared the "Cherries of Japan" from the pen of E. H. Wilson, and in December of the same year and by the same author "Conifers and Taxads of Japan."

A Bright Future

It is surprisingly difficult to make bald facts interesting, no matter how important they be (has it not been said that in England only a Gladstone could make a budget speech interesting?) and garden lovers, though they have the most delightful of subjects for their own, are handicapped by the difficult, often forbidding, names their pets bear. Common names are useful but are mostly too general in application and for specific accuracy the technical names have to be relied upon. These difficulties have presented themselves here, but an interesting presentation of the facts or otherwise is after all aside the question. All must agree that the facts prove that from its inception to the present hour the Arnold Arboretum has labored unceasingly and most

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successfully to live up to the agreement entered into between Harvard University and Mr. Arnold's trustees. The youngest of the great scientific gardens of the world, it has become one of the largest and most important. Only a few years have been necessary to make the Arnold Arboretum what it is today; if we pass in imagination down the centuries during which it is to occupy the ground in Boston it now occupies it will not be difficult, judging the future by the accomplishment of the past, to picture an establishment able to increase human knowledge and human happiness in all parts of the world. All honor to those who have made it what it is; may its progress and usefulness continue for a thousand years, then for another thousand years, and so on forever."

MOVE TO PROTECT THE YAGUI VALLEY

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor* from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The State Department has requested the Mexican Government, through the United States Embassy in Mexico City, to permit the establishment of sufficient forces in the Yagui Valley to protect American lives and property. For a considerable time the disorders in the Yagui Valley have been an annoyance to this government, because of the lack of protection afforded by the Mexican authorities to Americans carrying on business there. The Yagui Indians have been out of control, and this fact was assigned as one of the reasons why the State Department refused permission to Mexico to move 2000 soldiers from Agua Prieta through United States territory to Juarez.

FLIGHT RECORD SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A record-breaking trans-continental flight, from Mineola Field, New York, to San Francisco, is to be attempted by the army air service. The new Wright bombing plane will be used. The schedule allows 51 hours and 28 minutes.

THE FAIR
State, Adams and Dearborn Sts.
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HOUSING NEEDS OF NEW YORK

State Reconstruction Commission
Considering a Plan to Get
Assistance From Congress

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor* from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York State Reconstruction Commission has conferred with Gov. A. E. Smith and suggested the formation of a joint committee headed by the Governor to request help from Congress in solving New York's housing difficulties, according to a statement issued on Monday by Abram I. Elkus, chairman of the commission, commenting on the conference called for next Friday in the City Hall here by Senator Charles C. Lockwood, chairman of the joint Committee on Housing of the New York Legislature, Governor Smith and

United States Senators Calder and Wadsworth have been invited to attend. Mr. Elkus expressed gratification that the legislative committee had endorsed the plans of the state Reconstruction Commission in regard to the housing situation in New York City. He continued: "We told the legislative committee at a hearing before them last Wednesday that among our plans for a better financing of housing, of which we made a careful study, was the removal of the disability from the bonds of the state land bank caused by the federal income tax."

"We also stated that the suggestion has frequently been made that mortgage loans should be placed on more of a parity with state and city financing, and, in order to accomplish that, that Congress should be asked to take off an income tax on mortgages of \$30,000 to \$40,000, held by individuals or corporations, and our recommendations have gone forward to the Governor concerning this."

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JAPANESE URGE STUDY IN AMERICA

An Organization Embracing Four
Western States Is Carrying Out
an Americanization Program
Among People From Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The
most noteworthy attempt that has thus
far been made to assimilate the Japanese
in this country into an understanding
of American life and ways, is the Americanization program that
has been undertaken by the Japanese
Association of America. This organization
is headquarters, for purposes of the
Americanization work, of about
40 Japanese organizations of various
kinds, in the states of California,
Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, and the
work will be carried on from its office
in this city, under the direction of
S. Kurihara, Ph. D.

An important part of this work, as
explained to a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor by Dr.
Kurihara, will be to use the influence
of the Japanese Association of America
in seeing that all Japanese young
men and women who come to the
United States, and who are not
familiar with the English language,
attend school for at least one or two
years for the purpose of acquiring a
working knowledge of the language.
This association is going to exact a
promise from all Japanese parents in
the United States who are about to
bring their children to this country,
that they will see that the children
acquire a knowledge of the English
language, and unless this promise is
forthcoming, said Dr. Kurihara, the
Japanese Consul-General here will
accept the recommendation of the association
that passports be not issued to the
children of such parents. The necessity
for this requirement, he explained,
lies in the fact that many of these
Japanese young people already have
a fair education in Japanese before
coming to this country, and the
tendency is, when they arrive here,
immediately to become productive,
thus neglecting to acquire a knowledge
of the English language and
United States customs.

Dr. Kurihara does not believe that
the Japanese are a non-assimilable
people, the fact that they have thus
far kept to themselves being explained
by him on the ground of causes that
are removable. One of the greatest
barriers, he says, between the two
peoples is timidity on the part of the
Japanese, there being a great reluctance
on their part toward showing
their ignorance of the language and
ways of Americans. This dread of revealing
their ignorance of American
ways, he says, is much greater than is
found in the European immigrant, and
is one of the chief obstacles that the
Americanization effort will seek to
overcome.

The Americanization work of the
Japanese Association of America will
consist of lectures throughout the
areas where Japanese are located, instruction
in the English language by
the use of lesson sheets prepared by
the State Commission of Immigration
and Housing, and the cooperation of
leading Japanese and Americans in instructing
the Japanese in American
ways, customs, and ideals, as well as
in the fundamentals of American
government and its civic organization
and procedure. The work has already
been started in several localities, particularly
in Fresno County, California,
and, according to Dr. Kurihara, the
results have been unexpectedly satisfactory.

LOWER PRICES FOR ICE TO BE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Determined
to secure a lower price for
ice if possible, Mayor Gainer has appointed
a special committee to look
into the cost of delivery with a view
of eliminating some of the expense.
A recent increase in the price of ice
has taken the cost to a point never
before experienced in Providence, and
the Mayor is of the belief that something
can be done to lower the price
under some conditions.

The president of the Housewives
League has informed the Mayor that
her organization believes that some
relief can be afforded by the establishment
of distribution agencies
where people can get their ice and
take it home. The new committee
will take up its work at once and
later such legislation as necessary
will be enacted by the City Council.

POLISH MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, New York—The first
Polish Government mission to the
United States—Consul C. Baszczyński
and a staff of advisers—arrived here
on Monday on the steamship Canada,
prepared to give legal and general assistance
to 4,000,000 Poles in this
country and to work for the development
of commercial intercourse between
America and Poland.

The Consul-General and his 14 associates
denied the reports of Jewish pogroms
in Poland, declaring they
were without foundation. The reported
massacre at Pinsk, the state, was a
distorted story of the killing of 32 Bolsheviks,
who, with a party of companions,
had plotted to disarm the Polish
troops in the town.

The mission will open headquarters
here for the purchase of supplies.

CANAL LIKELY TO BE HELD BY GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the
United States Government has no intention
of returning the Cape Cod

Canal to its former owners is indicated
by a letter which Governor Coolidge
has received from Major-General
Black of the War Department,
which says:

"It is my understanding that the
United States Railroad Administration
will retain control of the canal and
continue to operate it, pending the
action of Congress upon a recommendation
of the Secretary of War, which
has just been submitted, that
authority be given for the War Department
to immediately take possession
of the canal without awaiting the
result of the condemnation proceedings
which have been instituted, and
that an appropriation of \$10,000,000
be made for the purpose of paying any
award which may be made under the
condemnation proceedings, and for
maintenance of the canal after possession
has been taken by the United States."

NO EVIDENCE OF PRICE FIXING FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A special
committee named by Mayor Behrman
to investigate charges that a combine
of building material dealers exists
here, has reported that, while it
can present no conclusive evidence
of price-fixing, both the producers and
the distributors of lumber "are in
some way finding common ground."

The charges were made at a meeting
of the Louisiana League of Homestead
and Building and Loan Associations,
and it was declared that alleged conditions
were obstructing the home
building which is being urged by the
government.

The committee found identical quotations
on lumber, brick, gravel, and

sand, yet dealers and manufacturers
absolutely denied price agreements.
The Mayor's committee recommended
that the evidence be turned over to
the state attorney-general for further
investigation.

RAILROADS ARE FINED \$5000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Judge Arthur
J. Tuttle imposed fines aggregating
\$8000 upon three railroad companies
in the federal court. The Michigan
Central Railroad was fined \$4700 upon
47 charges of having failed to take
cattle from cars for watering and
feeding, once in every 24 hours. The
Grand Trunk was fined \$3000 for not
having air brakes properly repaired
and for not having sufficient hand
irons upon cars. The Wabash company
was fined \$300 for the same
offense.

NEWBERRY MANAGERS HELD IN CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In contempt proceedings in New
York growing out of the Ford-Newberry
senatorial election contest in
Michigan, the Supreme Court has sustained
the contempt judgments against
Senator Newberry's campaign managers.

The court in a unanimous opinion
read by Justice Pitney, held that the
witnesses had no right to raise a constitutional
question regarding the
Corrupt Practices Act, and that to
appear as witnesses is a public duty,
provided witnesses are summoned lawfully.

The proceedings grew out of the
refusal of Frank W. Blair, Allan A. Templeton,
and Thomas P. Phillips to answer
certain questions by a federal

grand jury investigating primary campaign
expenditures of Mr. Newberry. They
contended Congress had no authority
to enact laws regulating primary
elections in so far as the selection
of United States senatorial
candidates was concerned.

RESTORATION OF EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Industrial and
economic conditions can be worked
out gradually through aid judiciously
extended by the United States, in the
opinion of Alexander Legge, home
from France, where he has been an
assistant, in an advisory capacity, to
Bernard Baruch, head of the economic
and commercial division of the Peace
Conference. Mr. Legge declared that
the United States must feel a certain
responsibility in helping to restore
Europe to a sound condition.

FRUIT CROPS LARGE BUT PRICES ARE HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—
Growers of apricots and peaches
throughout California will this year
receive the highest prices in history
for their crops, which are said to be
unusually large in most sections of
the State. Canneries have sprung up
in every part of the State and as a
result of spirited bidding the prices
have risen to new levels. Apricots
will bring from \$35 to \$60 per ton,
according to quality and other conditions,
while peaches will sell at \$35 to
\$65, and even higher for choice lots.

Dehydrating plants will use large
quantities also, and the outlook is for
a rising market rather than lower.

Mandel Brothers Chicago

A Window
is a joyous thing

Intimate Decoration

Content in your surroundings depends largely on mellowed, harmonious,
intimate decoration. A window is a joyous thing when sunshine and air
enter between companionable cretonnes that call to mind garden and
woodland outdoors. Wherever you are, create a "corner of a country
house" by the use of some of the ideal draperies now on display at
Mandel Brothers' on the eighth floor. Furniture covers, portieres, cur-
tains are glowing tools for the feminine craft of home-making.

Eighth floor

Animate Colors

Color is an animate, gay, conversational thing! Combine your autumn
leaf or apple pattern cretonne with printed marquisette—sunshine and
shadow are drawn together! In terry cloth you will find soft colors
reminiscent of Gobelin tapestries. For some resplendent spot, use
kopec silk that seem woven from threads of light, with their fine
sheen and luster. Russian crash comes oil stenciled in decorative
colors. In the trimming section, choose a border that adds a piquant
note of contrasting color.

Eighth floor

Sunshiny Hours

The soft, white stuff that forms the background of your window decoration
is a most important thought. There is a distinctive charm in
dotted swiss, in voile curtains, with Cluny inserts, in plain marquisette
curtains. There is wonderful design in the bris-bris panels with inserts
of handmade felt. No matter what your architect's invitation in the
way of doors and windows, you should find at Mandel Brothers' the exact
lace panel you need to veil the "sunshiny hours."

Eighth floor

Bright Bits of Damask

There is a feeling of quiet conquest when you discover that
some unexpected material, like furniture damask, makes chic
little vests and bags. You will find at Mandel Brothers' pieces
of these gorgeous-scrumptious damasks cut specially—all ready
for you to make delectable vests and bags. You needn't trust
your own reckless mathematics and waste countless inches.

Eighth floor



BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE MARKET IS
PUZZLING AFFAIR

Violent Leaps in Leather Prices
and Wages of Labor Give the
Trade a Serious Problem to
Solve Just Now

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The shoe
situation has come to a point where
manufacturers will not accept orders
until they are sure of getting the
necessary stock, at a fixed price.

Booms, temporary inflation of val-
ues, and advances occasioned by war
have been met in the past with no
great amount of inconvenience, or ex-
pense, but today the Boston shoe mar-
ket is in a sense stunned by the violent
leaps of leather and labor prices.

From a wholesaler's standpoint, the
market is really an unfathomable
problem for precedence is not to be
considered today, as nothing in the
past bears any relation to the things
which feature the present situation.

Prices advanced again last week.
Some manufacturers, short of leather,
have been known to withdraw quotations
when a buyer leaves their offices.

In such circumstances it is quite
easy to see the seriousness of the sit-
uation which faces those whose se-
asonal purchases total thousands of
pairs of footwear. One buyer in the
Boston market, three weeks ago, hav-
ing the temerity, or perhaps good
judgment, to purchase up to the limit
of acceptances, stated recently, that
he saved approximately \$20,000 on his
transactions, which well illustrates the
tension found in the footwear market
today.

As the wholesale trade has been
buying short since the armistice, an-
ticipating a drop in values, stocks of
up-to-date shoes are said to be com-
paratively small, therefore, when the
buyers visit this market in June and
July there will be considerable ac-
tivity. The strength of prices, how-
ever, is mutually recognized, so the
probable procedure will be along the
lines of strict conservatism, partly be-
cause it savors of safety, but more so,
perhaps, because it is a matter some-
times characterized as Hobson's
choice.

The Packer Hide
Hide prices still show remarkable
strength, the limit being stretched a
point or more after an active day's
business. Advances of from 5 to 11
cents over the rates of a year ago are
certainly amazing even on this mar-
ket, short supplied as it may be.

Actual sales tell of conditions, so
a few are given below: 2000 January
light native cows 35 cents, a year ago
21 cents; 2000 April heavy native
cows 35 cents, a year ago 24 cents;
2000 May light native cows 37 cents, a
year ago 26 cents; 2000 April-May
heavy native cows 35 cents, a year ago
24 to 30 cents; 4000 May heavy native
cows 35 cents, a year ago 30 cents;
April native steers 35 cents, a year
ago 29 cents; 10,000 May native steers
35 cents, a year ago 33 cents; 3000
May Colorado steers 37 cents, a year
ago 30 cents; 7000 May heavy Texas
steers 37 cents, a year ago 30 cents;
2000 May branded cows 35 cents, a
year ago 25 cents; 2000 May buttermilk
steers 38 cents, a year ago 31 cents;
1000 April-May native bulls 28 cents,
a year ago 23 cents.

Of course, such figures are likely to
in fact do, indicate the thought that
their top-heaviness will prove to be
their own undoing, but buyers would
increase their purchases of certain
brands at the going prices were they
able to do so.

The packers are well prepared to
take advantage of the daily require-
ments as it is a part of their business
to know what is going on in the
world's markets both as regards the
demand, the supply, and present facili-
ties for moving it. In such circum-
stances buyers are forced to go to the
packers, operating cautiously. Keen
observers of conditions, however, feel
confident that the shortage is being
gradually overcome, for statistics show
cattle in this country are increasing
in number and hide shipments from
South America are limited only to the
lack of ships, a condition which is
being rapidly remedied.

A little more conservatism and a
total absence of anxiety to obtain on
the part of buyers would serve to
crack this rigidity now apparent and
prevent the market from grabbing the
bit in its teeth and running away.
The future promises relief, in fact, it
may not be so far away as some might
think.

The Leather Market

Conditions now prevailing in the
leather markets have passed the
most extravagant predictions heard of
since the war began. No 1 hemlock
soles sold last week for 52 cents.
Union backs brought 84 cents, oak
backs 98 cents to \$1, and oak backs,
choice selections, were booked at 90
cents. The lower grades all brought
proportionally high figures, and offer
prices made new records. Hide prices
have much to do with these big prices,
though scarcity and a large demand
must bear their share of this
abnormality.

Sole leather, however, is not alone
in setting a pace for leather buyers
to keep in step with, as investigations
show that upper leather of whatever
kind or tannage is a point or two
ahead of bottom stock in advances,
and several points more than that in
general shortage, and sold up condition.

A year ago colored calf was selling
moderately well at 60 to 65 cents. It
is now selling from 85 to 92 cents,
with extra choice bringing \$1, and all
sales supplemented with the proviso
that shipments depend upon tannery
outputs, bench stock being particu-
larly short.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	87	87 1/2	82 1/2	83
Am Cane Sugar	58 1/2	60	57 1/2	57
Am Car & Fdry	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Int Corp	111 1/2	112	105	105
Am Loco	86 1/2	86 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Smelters	82	82 1/2	80	80
Am Sugar	132	132	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am T & T	108	108	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Woolen	112	110	111 1/2	110
Anacostia	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Atchafalaya	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Atl. Gulf	165	165	160	161
Baldwin Loco	106	107 1/2	101	102 1/2
Balt & Ohio	55	55	53 1/2	53 1/2
Beth Steel B	85 1/2	85 1/2	82	82 1/2
B R T	28 1/2	28 1/2	27	27
Can Pac	165	165	162 1/2	163 1/2
Can Leather	102 1/2	102 1/2	98	99 1/2
Chandler	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Ches & Ohio	68	68 1/2	67	67 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
C. R. I. & Pac	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Gen Central	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Prods	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cruce Steel	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cuba Cane	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Electric	154	154	151 1/2	151 1/2
Gen Electric	168 1/2	168 1/2	165	165 1/2
Gen Motors	224	224 1/2	215	216 1/2
Goodrich	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int. Harb	125 1/2	125 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Kennecott	27 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar.	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int. M. M. pfd	122 1/2	122 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Max Motor	201	201	192	192 1/2
Mex Pet	201	201	188 1/2	188 1/2
Midvale	54	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pacific	33 1/2	33 1/2	32	32
N. Y. Central	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Ohio C. T. & O.	57	57	54	54 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
No Pacific	98 1/2	98 1/2	95	95
Am Pet	98 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Penn	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	65 1/2	65 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Rail Cons	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	82 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Rep. & Steel	90	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Royal Dutch N. Y.	116 1/2	116 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
So Pacific	113 1/2	113 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
So. Railway	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
St. Paul	68	68 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Studebaker	122	122 1/2	115	115 1/2
Texas Co.	282	282 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Texas & Pacific	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Un. Pac	125 1/2	125 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. Rubber	114 1/2	114 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U. S. Steel	109 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
U. S. Food	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Westinghouse	58 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Wills-Over	40	40 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92
Lib 1st 4s	95.10	95.10	95.10	95.10
Lib 2d 4s	94.50	94.50	94.20	94.20
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	95.60	95.60	95.60	95.60
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	94.98	94.98	94.72	94.78
Lib 3d 4 1/2s	95.00	95.00	94.88	94.92
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	95.00	95.00	94.88	94.90
Lib 1st 5s	100.00	100.02	99.98	99.98
Lib 2d 5s	99.96	99.96	99.96	99.96

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 1st For Sec 5s	99.12	99.12	99.12	99.12
Lib 2d Anglo-Fran 5s	97.12	97.12	97.12	97.12
Lib 3d ty of Bordeaux 6s	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92
Lib 4d ty of Paris 6s	99.12	99.12	97.98	97.98
Lib 5d King 5 1/2s, 1921, 98 1/2s	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92
Lib 6d King 5 1/2s, 1937, 97 1/2s	100.98	100.98	99.98	99.98

FOREIGN BONDS

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
B B C Metal	1 1/4	1 1/2
Brna Explos	10 1/2	11 1/2
C Ledge	11 1/2	12 1/2
Stone	11 1/2	11 1/2
Swawny	62	61
Weyton & Mont	74 1/2	77 1/2
Medonia	35	40
Alumet & Jer		
Canada Cop	1 1/4	1 1/2
Sh Boy	9	10
Weyton & Mont	2	2 1/2
Immunwealth Pet	5 1/2	5 1/2
ns Arizona	10 1/2	11 1/2
ns Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2
ns Copper	12 1/2	13 1/2
ns Copper	4 1/2	4 1/2
ns Copper	7 1/2	7 1/2
ns Copper	11 1/2	11 1/2
ns Copper	12 1/2	12 1/2
ns Copper	3 1/2	3 1/2

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE TREND OF BOOKS
SINCE THE ARMISTICE

The spring books, issued by the various American publishers, have given us the first opportunity to analyze the trend of writers and publishers along post-war lines. When the armistice was declared in November, every publishing house passed through a quick transition: Manuscripts which had been held in their safes for months were reexamined and many of them, unavailable during the war, now proved more likely ventures, and were placed upon the spring lists.

The publishers are not always true prophets regarding the literary future, but, at all events, their attitude may be considered as an accurate barometer registering probable demand. Thus it is an interesting inquiry into the condition of the public literary mind to classify these books, and from this classification to form some conclusion.

Naturally, volumes which treat of war and reconstruction are conspicuous by their absence; tentative discussions of the League of Nations have ended. On the other hand, the proportion of volumes dealing with government, political biography, history, and theories of state sovereignty is impressive. Biographies of Clemenceau and President Wilson have proved popular. Laski's "Authority in the Modern State" has found a considerable audience. Those publishers who sensed the growing interest in the Balkans and in the eastern questions have issued volumes which will continue to possess interest for the public for some time.

There has been a noticeable falling off in the interest in poetry. Two of the volumes published are by such poets as Rudyard Kipling and Alfred Noyes, and, except for this fact, the sales of poetry would be still less.

The fact that the publications of government, biography, and history, almost equal in number the volumes of fiction is of considerable importance. The bookshelves have already felt the purchasing power of the new army of readers, made up of the returning soldiers. The nature of this new demand could not be determined in advance, yet the publishers' estimate that the experiences through which these boys had passed would create a demand for serious rather than light volumes has been amply confirmed.

The fall lists of the publishers will show to a greater extent the trend which the writers themselves are taking, as most of the volumes in the spring list had already been written or were well under way when the armistice was declared. This will be the most interesting test of all. What effect has the war produced upon our literary artists? Is there a single one among the writers today who has sufficiently felt the tremendous cataclysm of these past four years to translate it by his literary art into a great novel? This must come sooner or later, but it would seem as though should come soon—before the realistic impression becomes dimmed into a memory.

GEORGE WYNDHAM'S
INSPIRING VITALITY

"Essays in Romantic Literature." By George Wyndham. Edited with an introduction by Charles Whibley. London: Macmillans. 12s. net.

George Wyndham was a fine specimen of an attractive type, the educated English gentleman who places his duties before his privileges. He believed in the traditional order of things, but he believed in it as a trust, and although the past offered so much to his imagination, with its procession of paganism and romance, he did not live in it. He drew from it, he well said, as a poet would draw from his imagination, bringing within the sphere of his own activities what appealed to him as sound, and applying its lessons to his own experience. The past was to him a mirror in which he saw his own imaginations reflected and in which he found some of his own ideals; its drama appealed to his dramatic sense. Man of affairs, it is not surprising that he preferred literature to politics. By temperament a scholar and a romanticist, he was also a lover rather than a student of literature, a dilettante rather than an apprentice worker. He followed a political career from sense of duty, believing with a simple faith that "the gentry of England must not abdicate"; but his heart was with literature, in whose arena he cared most to conquer.

In a sympathetic introduction, Mr. Whibley shows rare insight into George Wyndham's sincerity, which was the foundation of his inspiring vitality. Whatever he did, he did well, and Mr. Whibley shows how he responded to W. E. Henley's influence, which instilled in him the value of discipline in reading and of self-criticism and gave direction and purpose to studies which were in peril of wandering into desultory byways. It was Henley who tutored Wyndham's gift of expression, which he had hitherto enshrined in poetry addressed to his friends. When he embarked upon his "Introduction to North's Plutarch," at Henley's suggestion, he was entering upon a new field of conquest—prose, of which he himself said later: "An Englishman has to invent his own prose, just as he has to invent his own manners"; and the prose which he invented for himself is as charming as were his manners. He once told a friend, so Mr. Whibley records, "I have never cared much for prose, however excellent, which does not abound naturally in vivid images and in some modern French writers is largely derived from their use of imaginative color." This statement supplies the key to Wyndham's temperament. Wealth of imagery, the adventurous and beautiful, the coura-

geous and dexterous appealed to him with a strength which brooked no denial, not as something which belonged merely to an age which had passed, but as something which could be applied to the daily needs of his fellow beings. His romanticism was not divorced from the common needs of society, as that of the Middle Ages came to be.

The simplicity of the world's childhood so far appealed to him that he was glad to turn from the narrow sordidness of political strife to the calm waters of literature, where he could sail his bark of imaginative energy, away for a time at least from the troubled sea of political intrigue. So he found delight in the study of Plutarch, the springs of romance in the literature of Europe, Elizabethan adventure in Elizabethan literature, the poems of Shakespeare, Ronsard, and La Pléiade, and the poetry of Villon, the last great singer of the Middle Ages. It may appear rather remarkable that a man of George Wyndham's training and traditions should have stated, in his address to the students of the University of Edinburgh, such a disputable proposition as that the writings preserved from Greece and Rome are not romantic. He was conscious that he was provoking criticism, when tracing the advent of romance to contact with "Celtic mythology and Saracenic marvels"; he admitted that the Greeks were more romantic than the Romans, and took refuge in Prof. W. P. Ker's dictum that "Classical literature perished" through "the want of romance in the Roman Empire, and especially in the Latin language," admitting only that, including the *Aeneid* of Virgil, touches of romance are to be found in the classics, "in stories of wandering through strange lands and of encounters with alien customs and superstitions." In so far that there existed only isolated examples and no body of classical literature devoted to romance, it remains true that its origin is not to be discovered in classical literature. The discussion may seem futile to those who agree with Emerson that a distinction between the classical and romantic schools of literature is superficial and pedantic; but Wyndham's effort was not to exalt the romantic above the classic method in literature, his aim was to discover a distinction between two literary periods which would offer a clue to the origin of romance.

This distinction he considered that he found in the differing attitudes of the Romans and of the peoples of the Middle Ages to the legends of the Celts, the Teutons, and the East, and the clue is to be found in the fact that the Romans repudiated and held an exclusive attitude toward the strange fables of the "barbarian" or foreigner, as opposed to their own habit of orderly thought, whereas the Middle Ages welcomed them. Romance, as he reminds his readers, is something more than mythology, for all myths are not romantic; they only begin to be romantic when they are ancient and unfamiliar to our experience and associations, or when they deal with incidents and scenes which are far removed from everyday existence.

Wyndham's habit of testing everything by his own experience is visible in his essay on North's Plutarch, which appealed to him as a man of action and stimulated his gift of imaginative expression, and his study of the poems of Shakespeare, which whittled away the intervals between drill and politics, affords ample evidence of his quick perception and sense of proportion which equipped him for an entry into the life of the Elizabethan age. He is not preoccupied with sterile riddles as to whom the sonnets are addressed, nor does he appeal to him as a man of action and stimulated his gift of imaginative expression, and his study of the poems of Shakespeare, which whittled away the intervals between drill and politics, affords ample evidence of his quick perception and sense of proportion which equipped him for an entry into the life of the Elizabethan age. He is not preoccupied with sterile riddles as to whom the sonnets are addressed, nor does he appeal to him as a man of action and stimulated his gift of imaginative expression, and his study of the poems of Shakespeare, which whittled away the intervals between drill and politics, affords ample evidence of his quick perception and sense of proportion which equipped him for an entry into the life of the Elizabethan age.

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LITERARY NOTES

The work begun by Bishop Lightfoot of Durham, in connection with the critical and historical editing of Christian documents, and which included commentaries on the Epistles to the Galatians, Colossians, Philippians, and Philemon, and editions of Clement of Rome and of the Ignatian literature, is being continued jointly by Dr. F. J. Poole-Jackson and Dr. Kirsopp Lake. They are engaged on a series of volumes, entitled "The Beginnings of Christianity," which will range from an edition of the Acts of the Apostles to the time when the Christian Church was officially recognized by the Roman Emperor. The series will be published by Macmillans.

Amongst the Shakespeareans which have changed hands at a high figure, must be numbered the folio of the first issue, 1623, which was purchased recently by Mr. Quaritch, at Sotheby's rooms, for £1500. This folio contains the autograph, dated 1784, of T. Baverstock, and the bookplate of Thomas Merriman, with the title-page in facsimile. At the same sale, Mr. Quaritch purchased, for £750, a copy of the second issue of the third folio, 1664. A copy of the original Brussels edition of "Don Quixote," in Spanish, 1607-16, which was sent in 1608 to an English village for a Red Cross sale and fetched two shillings, realized £33 10s. An interesting example of the fluctuation of prices.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have in the press a new volume from the pen of Lord Ernest Hamilton, entitled "Elizabethan Elites." This historical work is based mainly upon contemporary documents and state papers.

THE TRUE CHARACTER
OF THE FRENCH

"The France I Know." By Winifred Stephens. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.

This volume should do much to dispel misconceptions amongst the English people as to the French character. The insular nature of the English, combined with prejudice based upon superficial and insufficient knowledge of other peoples, has proved not the only obstacle to a correct, let alone a complete, understanding of other peoples. As Mr. Edmund Gosse has said, with that felicity of phrase which distinguishes all his writings: "Not until we have ceased to urge our schemes of morality or our habits of thought on our charming and beloved neighbors, can we regard the entente as not merely cordial but complete."

Age-old prejudices, such as have



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a picture in "The France I Know," by permission of Chapman & Hall.

The Chateau of Coucy, before the Germans destroyed it, in 1917

arisen from long centuries of rivalry, are not easily overcome by a people who have contracted a habit of thought which is prone to condemn ideas that do not exactly square with the standard to which they bring their judgments; but, as Miss Stephens is willing to allow, "in mitigation of our guilt, it must be admitted that the French people are not easy to know. And we have been content with a superficial acquaintance, based for the most part on what we have seen on the Paris boulevards, read in the latest French novel, or witnessed on the boards of some Paris theater," and she pertinently asks: "How should we in England like our Nation to be judged from what goes on in Piccadilly?"

It is not upon such superficial, such trivial, evidence that Miss Stephens bases her judgment. She does not judge France "merely from the metropolitan point of view"; she knows her France too well, she has been educated amidst the French people, shared in their hopes and ideals, learned to appreciate their cultured life through intimacy with their family circle; and the France she discovered and knows differs widely from the France of popular conception. Like others who have resided in that country and who have studied the national tendencies and characteristics as manifested through French provincial as well as metropolitan life, who have lived in remote communities, such as the Cevennes, Miss Stephens found beneath a superficial exterior of animation and gaiety the true France, distinguished by the deep seriousness of its outlook, a France whose fundamental characteristic is the seriousness of its convictions. But if many Frenchmen themselves believed themselves to be light-minded, "légère" is it much wonder if most English people have formed the same conception and have not yet learned to know France as the war has revealed her?

The picture Miss Stephens gives of a French family of culture is a very attractive one; and its tranquil existence, devoted to the things of the mind, was not, as she shows, peculiar to the provinces; it was to be found on the eve of the war in many a remote quarter of the capital, away from the cosmopolitan and fashionable crowd of the Champs Elysées and from the turmoil and tinsel of the boulevards. The contrast which she draws between the respective characteristics of the French and the English peoples displays the accuracy of her observation. The English, whose sentimentality is one of their besetting failings, she aptly describes as "content to dwell in a more or less cloudy intellectual sphere," deprecating their selves "through inverted pride, not through fondness for reality," and liking "things to be represented not as they are, but as they should be."

Self-deprecation with the French assumes a different form, arising through their essentially logical temperament which makes them "fearlessly honest thinkers," ever ready to face the worst; and it is interesting to note her view that the prevailing belief before the war in the decadence of the French Nation, a belief which, as she says, found a fruitful soil in Germany, was fostered by the impression which Zola had created in his pictures of what we call "modern civilization." If even Frenchmen succumbed to this belief, can we wonder if those whose wish fathered it were assured that it represented the truth? But the more thoughtful in France, and those outside of France who knew her best, were conscious of the injustice of this indictment, and the war proved that the true France is, as she has always been, not "La France qui meurt," but the France of many "reawakenings and recombinations." It is only necessary to recall outstanding facts in French history, to remember the part France has played with such conspicuous fortitude and heroism in moments of outer darkness, in order to realize the truth of Gambetta's saying: "It

is impossible for the spirit of France to be overcast for ever, or of Miss Stephens' that, "there is no better school of optimism than the history of the French Nation." A nation which was devoted to the pursuit only of gaiety and self-indulgence could not have arisen, as France so repeatedly has done, from apparent dissolution, "aglow with life and vigor" as Maurice Barrès has said.

Whether it be of French patriotism that she writes, or of Anatole France, the book world of Paris, or of political and religious opinions in France, Miss Stephens convinces us that she writes from an intimate knowledge of her subject; and, as we read her interesting pages, we realize what "la patrie" means to a Frenchman and how deep a distinction there is between "pays" and "patrie." The different implications of the latter word, during the various periods of French history,

are admirably traced, and what the word implies to a Frenchman today was revealed with dramatic suddenness at a moment when party strife seemed to hold France as in a vice; but the war, as she says, although it has brought many rude awakenings, has also brought visions of human qualities which were unsuspected because they were lying dormant—unseen by human eye.

These doubtful portraits include some which have been most fervently believed in, such as that of John Clarke, M.D., one of the founders of Rhode Island, long hanging in the Redwood Library at Newport; which presents a saintly face and figure, cherished as that of the venerated Baptist pioneer. Another is the best-known portrait of William Penn, almost certainly recognized now to be that of his father, the Admiral. Happily the Winslow and Winthrop portraits, familiar and well-loved, have come through every test of validity and remain with us.

On the other hand, portraits are hung, so to speak, which one would not have supposed to be eligible. Some of these were not founders at all, in the sense of having left any work of their hands, or any family to carry on the colonies in which they made a brief stay. For instance, how did good Dr. Bray get in?—the promoter of libraries, who established a library in London and in Deal and in Plymouth as he passed by on his way to America, but who established no library nor anything else in Maryland, where he stayed but six months. One such query is anticipated as follows: "The reader may well ask why Hannah Penn's face is opposite the title-page of this book, when she was for so short a time in America. There is but one answer: We like her face and we admire her brave spirit."

It cannot be said that all these founders are interesting people, nor that their portraits always attract; but there are respitees. When dour faces and grizzled attitudes begin to pall, an alert, handsome Leverett catches the glance, or a La Serurier or a Mazzyk looks out from the page, and his delicately cut features and stamp of superior refinement touched with distinction; or a Mistress Margery Pepper convinces one anew of the inherent dignity of womanhood, or little Elizabeth Richardson embodies for the moment all the charms of engaging childhood. And did ever a face and a performance match each other as this portrait of Judge Samuel Sewall matches with his diary? Here are all the signs of that inimitable medley of piety and self-conceit, complaisance and intolerance, of magnanimity of action and parsimony of purse, which faithfully wrote itself down in his delightful pages. No need to discourse of the genuineness of this portrait, if internal evidence is accepted.

The books are, of course, well-made, worthy members in appearance of the series of publications printed from the Robert Charles Billings fund.

**POLITICAL EDUCATION
IN THE SCHOOLS**

"The School and the World." By Victor Gollancz and David Somerset. London: Chapman & Hall. 5s. net.

The authors of this small volume have already put forward their views upon the aims and methods of a modern liberal education, in a book entitled "Political Education in a Public School." In this present volume, they recapitulate briefly and continue the history of their experiment until its sudden collapse, and then consider some of the most reasonable and weighty objections to their views. It must be understood at the outset that, by the introduction of politics as a central subject in schools, they do not contemplate the manufacture of "politicians." Under the broad heading of politics, they class modern history, sociology, economics, ethics, and metaphysics, everything that will help to make the young find an interest in the life of their time, in the fundamental

SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY COLONIALS

"Portraits of the Founders." By Charles Knowles Bolton. The Boston Athenaeum. Limited edition. Price \$12.

In Mr. Bolton's two volumes are contained reproductions of all the known existing portraits of such founders of the North American colonies as arrived before the year 1700. By virtue of the informative preface and biographic material, and of the comments on the portraits, which represent much painstaking research, the work is far more than an extended and illustrated catalogue, though modestly laying claim to that title; and it will be of valuable aid to future writers of historical and biographical sketches falling within its period.

Here we have brought together for the first time the faces of eminent statesmen and clergymen, soldiers, men of affairs, and educators, and plain men and women—English, Dutch, French, with a few other nationalities—who, together with their unimaged associates, constitute the original stock of the people of the United States.

The catalogue is impartial. It embraces regicide and royalist, governor, goody or scullion; so, only that he or she came soon enough and had a portrait painted. With some notable exceptions, the portraits are not of the most important founders: to have been truly great, does not seem to have been synonymous, in the seventeenth century, with sitting to a painter.

The list is shorter than it might have been, had not a strict sifting been carried out, and all portraits of doubtful authenticity relegated to a sort of purgatory at the back of the book, where, "under discussion," they await proving or final expulsion. There are a goodly number of these, chiefly because younger generations had a lamentable way of re-creating the past, changing the style of wig or the cut of a ruff for those of later date. Result, that when a man who lived in 1674, say, is represented in a bob wig, and it is well known that bob wigs did not come in until 1655 at the earliest, he or his portrait, is immediately put on probation.

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mainstays of the world in which they live, and that will set them pondering upon the meaning of the universe in such a way as to arouse the enthusiasm that achieves the development of the individual personality.

When making the experiment, the authors soon found themselves faced with problems difficult to solve, such as the existence of political differences amongst the teachers themselves, the possibility of such a system of education resulting in the conscripting of absolute opinion, and the relation of political education to morality and religion. When everything points to the supremacy of the state in the educational world, it is easy to realize how the state might shape to its own ends such an organized system of political education as would destroy the independence and vigor of a nation's thought. The danger is no imaginary one; it is very real. Even in an individual school, the success of the system of political education would depend upon the single-mindedness and absolute honesty of purpose of the teacher. In indifferent hands, as only too often it would be so long as human nature remains as it is, the danger is only too obvious.

The authors are quite prepared to admit that political teaching cannot be successfully carried on without propaganda, but, if this propaganda is the supply of material which will stir into activity the thought upon political and social questions, enabling the young to develop their own individual outlook, then they maintain that propaganda is not only defensible, it is desirable. They would avoid the capture of political education by the state by anticipating the state, by producing a people whose political education will raise them above the danger of corruption and intrigue, by making boys and girls think politically whilst their generosity and idealism are "still untainted by motives of personal profit," and so building up a society which will be aversive to misusing its political education. The only desirable political education is that which strives to discover answers to questions which are worth asking, whose aim is to foster freedom of thought and to arouse enthusiasm in the search for light amid the surrounding darkness. If political education is to be part of the school curriculum, any measure that will keep the hands of the state off the scheme is highly to be desired. The subject bristles with difficulties, although not necessarily insuperable ones.

THE COLLECTOR

The recently observed centenary of Walt Whitman, May 31, gives interest to everything relating to the man who, in the judgment of Bliss Perry, now seems more sure to be read a hundred years hence than any other American poet.

Editions of "Leaves of Grass" abound, but the first edition, a tall, thin quarto of 94 pages, published in Brooklyn, New York, 1855, is very scarce. The second edition, published in New York one year later, is not quite as scarce; it is, nevertheless, rare. It bore upon its cover, in lieu of the name of its publisher, a quotation in gilt letters from a personal communication to Whitman from Emerson: "I greet you at the beginning of a great career. R. W. Emerson." The use of this slogan, as one might call it, wrenched from its context in a private letter to advertise a volume of their unsalable poetry, caused Emerson great annoyance.

The third edition was published in Boston by Messrs. Thayer & Eldridge, 1860-61. The volume is not scarce, nor is it common. The writer was fortunate enough to find a copy for \$7, in a Boston bookshop, one day last month, and two days later, in New York, an account of its publication, signed and dated by Whitman himself. The manuscript reads:

"R. Worthington, 770 Broadway, New York about a year ago bot at auction the electrolyte plates (456 pages) of the 1860-61 edition of my book 'Leaves of Grass'—plates originally made by a young firm Thayer & Eldridge under my supervision there and then in Boston (in the Spring 1860, on an agreement running five years.) A small edition was printed and issued at the time, but in six months or thereabout Thayer & Eldridge failed, and these plates were stored away and nothing further done till about a year ago (latter part of 1879) they were put up in N. Y. City by Leavitt, auctioneer, and bought in by said Worthington. (Leavitt, before putting them up, wrote to me offering the plates for sale. I wrote back that said plates were worthless, being superseded by a larger & more recent edition—that I could not use them, the 1860 ones, myself nor would I allow them to be used by any one else—I being the sole owner of the copyright.)

"However, it seems Leavitt did auction them & Worthington bot them (I suppose for a mere song). Worthington then wrote to me offering \$250 if I would add something to the text & authenticate the plates to be published in a book by him. I wrote back (I was in St. Louis at the time, helpless, sick) thanking him for the offer, regretting he had purchased the plates, refusing the proposal & forbidding any use of the plates. Then & since I thought the matter had dropped. But I have to add that about September 1880 (I was in London, Canada, at the time) I wrote to Worthington referring to his previous offer then declined by me, and asking whether he still had the plates & was disposed to make the same offer; to which I received no answer. I wrote a second time; and again no answer.

"I had supposed the whole thing dropped & nothing done, but within a week past I learn that Worthington has been slyly printing and selling the volume of 'Leaves of Grass' from those plates (most have commenced early in 1880) and is now printing and selling

it. On Nov. 22, 1880, I found the book (printed from those plates) at Porter & Coates' store, Cor. 9th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. P & C told me they procured it from Worthington & had been so procuring it off and on for nearly a year.

"First, I want Worthington effectually stopped from issuing the book. Second, I want my royalty for all he has sold (though I have no idea of ever getting a cent). Third, I want W. taken hold of, if possible, on criminal proceeding.

"I am the sole owner of the copyright & I think my copyright papers are all complete—I publish and sell the book myself—it is my sole means of living—what Worthington has done has already been a serious detriment to me. Mr. Eldridge (of the Boston firm alluded to) is accessible in Washington, D. C.—will corroborate first parts of the foregoing—(is my friend).

"WALT WHITMAN.

"431 Stevens Street, Camden, New Jersey."

The wise collector always keeps his eyes open and is never so happy as when he can "support" one item in his collection by another relating to it. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts."

Expectant purchasers of autograph letters will, doubtless, be much disappointed at the recent decision, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, with reference to the letters of John Delane, the celebrated editor of The Times of London. A motion was brought by members of the family, Dame Ellen Dasset and Mary Katherine Delane, to restrain the holder of the letters, Arthur Irwin Dasset, from parting with them, and Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodges were joined in the action. Briefly, the cause of the action was that Mr. Dasset had possession of the letters for a specific purpose, that of writing "The Life and Letters of Delane," and that, having fulfilled that purpose, the letters should be returned to the family. He claimed a title to them; hence the action, upon which the court granted an injunction, restraining the sale and ordering the letters to remain in Mr. Dasset's custody pending trial, on his undertaking not to part with them until the trial. The letters in question consisted chiefly of letters from well-known people of the day to Delane and copies of his replies, and Mr. Dasset, the defendant in the action, maintained that at least a quarter of the letters had been in his or his father's possession for nearly forty years.

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THE HOME FORUM

When the Queen Came Home to Edinburgh

Still vacant stood the Scottish throne:
But scarce had autumn's mellow hand
Waved her rich banner o'er the land
When rang the shouts, from tower
And tree.

That Scotland's Queen was on the sea,
Swift spread the news o'er down and
dale.

Swift as the lively autumn gale;
Away, away, it echoed still,
O'er many a moor and Highland hill,
Till rang each glen and verdant plain,
From Cheviot to the northern main.

Light on her airy steed she sprang,
Around with golden tassels hung,
No chieftain there rode half so free,
Or half so light and gracefully.
How sweet to see her ringlets pale
Wide waving in the southland gale,
And when her courser's mane it
swung,

A thousand silver bells were rung,
A sight so fair, on Scottish plain,
A Scot shall never see again.

When Mary turned her wondering
eyes
On rocks that seemed to prop the
skies;

On palace, park, and battled pile;
On lake, on river, sea, and isle;
O'er woods and meadows bathed in
dew,
To distant mountains wild and blue;
She thought the isle that gave her
birth
The sweetest, wildest land on earth.

Slowly she ambled on her way
Amid her lords and ladies gay,
Priest, abbot, layman, all were there,
And presbyter with look severe:
Then rode the lords of France and
Spain,
Of England, Flanders, and Lorraine,
While serried thousands round them
stood,
From shore of Leith to Holyrood.

Though Mary's heart was light as
air
To find a home so wild and fair;
To see a gathered nation by,
And rays of joy from every eye;
Though frequent shouts the welkin
broke,
Though courtesies bowed and ladies
spoke,
An absent look they oft could trace
Deep settled on her comely face.
Was it the thought that all alone
She must support a rocking throne?
That Caledonia's rugged land
Might scorn a Lady's weak command?
And the Red Lion's haughty eye
Scowl at a maiden's feet to lie?

No; 'twas the notes of Scottish song
Soft pealing from the countless
throng:
So mellowed came the distant swell,
That on her ravished ear it fell
Like dew of heaven, at evening close,

On forest flower or woodland rose.
For Mary's heart, to nature true,
The powers of song and music knew:
But all the choral measures bland,
Of anthems sung in southern land,
Appeared a useless pile of art,
Unfit to sway or melt the heart,
Compared with that which floated
by.

Her simple native melody.
As she drew near the Abbey stile,
She halted, reined, and bent the while:
She heard the Caledonian lyre
Pour forth its notes of Runic fire.

—James Hogg.

A Wind-Swept Morning

The masterful wind was up and out,
shouting and chasing, the lord of the
morning. Poplars swayed and tossed
with a roaring swish; dead leaves
sprang aloft, and whirled into space;
and all the clear-swept heaven seemed
to thrill with sound like a great harp.
It was one of the first awakenings
of the year. The earth stretched herself,
smiling, . . . and everything leapt and
pulsed to the stir of the giant's move-
ment. With us it was a whole holi-
day. . . . But the holiday was for all,
the rapture of awakening nature for
all, the various outdoor joys of puddles
and sun and hedge-breaking for all.
Cold-like I ran through the meadows,
frisking happy heels in the face of
nature, laughing, responsive. Above
the sky was bluest of the blue. . . . Out
into the brimming sun-bathed world I
sped, free of lessons, free of discipline
and correction, for one day at least.
My legs ran of themselves, and though
I heard my name called faint and
shrill behind, there was no stopping
for me. . . . Then I heard it called
again, but this time more faintly, with
a pathetic break in the middle; and I
pulled up short, recognizing Char-
lotte's plaintive note.

She panted up anon, and dropped
on the turf beside me. Neither had
any desire for talk.

"Where's Harold?" I asked presently.
"Oh, he's just playin' miffin-man, as
usual," said Charlotte with petulance.
"Fancy wanting to be a miffin-man on
a whole holiday!"

It was a strange craze, certainly, but
Harold, who invented his own games
and played them without assistance,
always stuck stanchly to a new fad
till he had worn it quite out. Just at
present he was a miffin-man, and day
and night he went through passages
and up and down staircases, ringing a
noisy bell and offering phantom
muffins to invisible wayfarers. It
sounds a poor sort of sport; and yet—
to pass along busy streets of your own
building, forever ringing an imaginary
bell and offering airy muffins of your
own make to a bustling, thronging
crowd of your own creation—there
were points about the game, it cannot
be denied, though it seemed strange in
harmony with this radiant wind-swept
morning.

"And Edward, where is he?" I ques-
tioned again.

"He's coming along by the road,"
said Charlotte. "He'll be crouching in
the ditch when we get there, and he's
going to be a grizzly bear and spring
out on us, only you mustn't say I told
you, 'cos it's to be a surprise."

"All right," I said magnanimously.
"Come on and let's be surprised." But
I could not help feeling that on this
day of days even a grizzly felt mis-
placed and common.

Sure enough, an undeniable bear
sprang out on us as we dropped into
the road, then ensued shrieks, growl-
ings, revolver shots, and unrecorded
herosisms. . . . This little affair con-
cluded with satisfaction to all parties
concerned, we rambled along the road,
picking up the defaulting Harold by the
way, miffin-less now, and in his right
and social mind.—Kenneth Graham.

Virgil and Natural Beauty

"When June came, I seldom went
out without some old idyllist in my
pocket," writes Philip Gilbert Hamer-
ton. "One general result of these
readings remains with me, and that is
a strong sense of the inferiority of the
classical writers in the passion for
natural beauty. . . . There is not the
slightest comparison, for example, be-
tween Virgil and Chaucer with respect
to wealth of landscape description,
either in quantity or passion.—
Chaucer is so much the more opulent
and powerful poet of the two in every-
thing that relates to external nature.
And yet when I mention Virgil, I men-
tion a poet highly distinguished
amongst the ancients for this very
delight in nature; a poet who certainly
did love sylvan things with a rare
degree of affection. . . . But how
laconically he expresses this feeling!
how little he dwells upon it! A few
neatly ordered words suffice; the poet
thinks he has said all that needs to be
said, and there is an end. Chaucer, on
the other hand, whenever he begins to
talk about his enjoyment of nature,
hardly knows how or when to stop;
he has the abounding eloquence of a
warm and earnest enthusiasm; . . .
he tries hard to utter all that is in
him, very frequently finds that he has
not succeeded to his mind, and tries
again and again, but without effecting
the previous attempt, so that there is
a string of them one after another.
Hence Virgil may be quoted easily;
there are passages of his, not more
than three words long, which afford
excellent quotations and good sub-
jects for literary disquisition: whereas
to quote Chaucer is difficult in the
extreme, for he leads you down to the
bottom of the page and over the leaf
before you have time to pause. Of
course I am clearly aware that a com-
parison of this kind cannot be made
with justice unless we duly consider
the reserve which was a part of the
classical temper."

"It is quite evident that if Virgil,
whilst retaining this classical reserve,
had been imbued with Chaucer's pas-
sion for flowers and birds, and spring
mornings in the woods and by streams,
he would have concentrated the utter-



Mt. Tamalpais, California

Wreathed in Eddies of Sea-Fog

Tamalpais has more than a passing
resemblance to Fujiyama itself; not,
of course, on account of its shape,
which is quite unlike, but because it
seems to dominate a similarly wide
stretch of country. The innumerable
views of the mountain will surely be
recorded some day as the "Hundred
Views of Tamalpais," or some similar
title reminiscent of Hiroshige's work
on the more famous mountain.

In the spring and summer, when
Tamalpais is wreathed in strange
eddies and swirls of sea-fog, it re-
minds one not a little of those prints
of Japanese masters in which we see
the same effect rendered. To most
people, especially Europeans, this ap-
pears to be merely an arbitrary way
of filling up inconvenient spaces,
or the easy method of representing
cloud, but to anyone conversant with
the atmospheric conditions of San
Francisco Bay, it is a very closely
studied rendering of fact. There is
nothing more fascinating than to
watch for the first time these hard
and sharply defined masses of white
come sweeping in over the low hills
or through the Golden Gate from the
ocean, making an island of Tamalpais
and sometimes lying in a level and
silvery sheet over the whole of the
bay, all the sky clear and bright above
the few yards depth of faky fog.

The drawing shows Tamalpais half-
shrouded in this sea-fog, and the water
of the bay entirely obscured; only
the Eucalyptus trees on the hills rising
above it.

The Rhythm of Words

Rhythm is a difficult subject, and we
must be content to let it pass. The
basis of our feeling for rhythm is prob-
ably the comfortable satisfaction of
easy and graceful muscular motion;
and if you wish for an idea of rhythm
you should train your feelings to fol-
low the movements of a fine skater or
a good dancer.

Speech-rhythm is infinite. Well-
written prose is as rhythmical as verse,
and in both prose and verse the
rhythms should be congenial to the
sense. The difference between the
rhythms of prose and verse is this,
that poetry selects certain rhythms
and makes systems of them, and these
repeat themselves; and this is meter.
Whereas the rule of rhythm in well-
constructed prose is to avoid appear-
ance of artifice; so that the rhythms
must not appear to repeat themselves;
or if they are repeated for any emo-
tional or logical effect, they should
not appear to make verses. This con-
dition may be most simply stated by
saying that metrical verse is forbidden
in prose. With this one exception the
rhythms of prose are quite free; and
this freedom from constraint causes
the best prose to be, in its rhythmic
quality, superior to a poorly con-
structed poem, where the repetition of

Faith and Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE Christian Science is
demonstrably scientific, mere be-
lief enters less into its healing activi-
ties than into other healing methods.
Any truly scientific system is based
upon understanding rather than be-
lief, upon proof rather than profes-
sion; and this is true of the Science
of Christianity, although popular
opinion often attributes Christian
Science healing to superstitious faith,
or blind belief.

Faith is generally considered of
higher importance than belief, at
least in the sense that faith is not
so wavering or changing but is a
continuing, a sustained belief. In
this connection, a passage from "The
Popular and Critical Bible Encyclo-
pedia" reads as follows: "Faith in
every language spoken by Christian,
Jew, or Mohammedan, seems every-
where to convey the fundamental
ideas of 'fixedness, stability, stead-
fastness, reliability.' The question
then arises, what stability or reliabil-
ity is there without some understand-
ing of Spirit, the Principle of divine
Science? It is apparent that those
who steadfastly agree in belief hold
that their faith is admirable, while
to those who disagree with that be-
lief the fidelity or fixedness of its
adherents seems superstition. This
is true not only of different religious
sects, but also of different cults of
philosophy and different schools of
medicine. Because each of these vari-
ous sects, cults, and schools shows
certain apparently beneficial results
from the faith it engenders, some
superficial thinkers mistakenly con-
clude that in order to be healed or
saved it is only necessary to have
faith in something. The Christian
Science textbook, "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary
Baker Eddy (p. 23), deals with this
error in the following paragraph:

"Rabbinical lore said: 'He that
taketh one doctrine, firm in faith, has
the Holy Ghost dwelling in him.' This
preaching receives a strong rebuke in
the Scripture, 'Faith without works is
dead.' Faith, if it be mere belief, is
as a pendulum swaying between
nothing and something, having no fix-
ity. Faith, advanced to spiritual
understanding, is the evidence gained
from Spirit, which rebukes sin of
every kind and establishes the claims
of God."

Belief in matter is so common that
it is often considered to be knowledge,
so its adherents generally do not real-
ize that its results are the products of
blind faith. Their complete submis-
sion to materialistic healing causes
them to wonder at healing that comes
through faith in anything but matter.
The opposite character of Spirit and
matter is shown by the fact that to
materialistic knowledge, God, Spirit,
is unknowable, while spiritual con-
sciousness knows and understands
God, but rejects materiality as error.
Faith that leads to spiritual under-
standing has its origin in God and
abides in Spirit. Unlike faith in mat-
ter, which is an end in itself, faith in
Spirit is only a means to the end of
spiritual understanding. Furthermore,
it is not mere faith in God, but spiri-
tual understanding, that effects scien-
tific healing.

Saint Paul accurately affirmed,
"Now faith is the substance of things
hoped for, the evidence of things not
seen." With equal logic he wrote,
"Hope that is seen is not hope." So
the term faith healing is a misnomer
in Christianity, for reliance upon
God, divine Principle, which the heal-
ing of sin and disease proves to be
sound, ceases to be faith and by the
fact that it is seen and understood is
revealed as spiritual understanding.
It was not blind faith that led Chris-
topher Columbus to discover the
western continent; and, once he had
crossed the Atlantic, any element of
faith in the undertaking was replaced
with understanding, not alone for him
but for all who grasp the significance
of his discovery.

Faith enters into Christian Science
healing probably to about the same
extent that it enters into one's first
ride in an automobile. He who lacks
faith enough in the safety and prac-
ticity of automobiles to get into one
can hardly be convinced that they are
desirable conveyances. He might be
forced into one and learn its merits
in spite of his prejudice and fear;
and people have come to recognize
the beneficence of Christian Science
by being compelled by circumstances
to resort to it for healing, although
without previous faith in it. To some,
an aeroplane trip would seem a better
comparison to reliance upon Christian
Science than is the simile of an auto-
mobile trip. To such persons a des-
perate condition or else a great
amount of faith seems to be required
before they can abandon materialistic
methods of healing and rely upon
spiritual means. The faith required
is that the seeker recognize spiritual
good and adhere to it to the exclu-
sion of materialistic beliefs and
appearances of evil.

It is inconsistent to say that reli-
gious faith heals sin but needs the
aid of drugs to heal disease. Human-
ity is very alert to the need for heal-
ing disease, and has long realized
that current religious faith does not
meet that need, so it turned to ma-
terialistic curatives. As mankind awak-
ens to its need for the healing of sin,
it finds that conventional faith is not
equal to that need either. In the vol-

ume, "The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 292-
293), Mrs. Eddy states the inherent
weakness of human faith, thus: "The
spirit of the prayer of the righteous
heals the sick, but this spirit is of
God, and the divine Mind is the same
yesterday, today, and forever; whereas
the human mind is a compound of
faith and doubt, of fear and hope, of
faith in truth and faith in error. The
knowledge that all things are possi-
ble to God excludes doubt, but differ-
ing human concepts as to the divine
power and purpose of infinite Mind,
and the so-called power of matter, act
as the different properties of drugs
are supposed to act—one against the
other—and this compound of mind
and matter neutralizes itself."

The helpful application of faith is
set out in Science and Health (p. 368),
as follows: "When we come to have
more faith in the truth of being than
we have in error, more faith in Spirit
than in matter, more faith in living
than in dying, more faith in God than
in man, then no material suppositions
can prevent us from healing the sick
and destroying error."

Moss

Strange tapestry, by nature spun
On viewless looms, hid from the sun,
And spread through lonely nooks
and grots
Where shadows reign, and leafy
rest—
O moss, of all your dwelling-spots,
In which one are you loveliest?

Is it when near grim roots that coil
Their snaky black through humid
soil? . . .
Or is it when your lot is cast
In some quaint garden of the past.

On some gray, crumbled basin's
brim,
With conchs that mildewed Tri-
tons blow,
While yonder, through the poplars
prim
Looms up the turreted chateau?

Nay, loveliest are you when time
weaves
Your emerald films on low, dark
eaves.

Above where pink porch-roses peer,
And woodbines break in fragrant
foam,
And children laugh, and you can
hear
The beatings of the heart of
home!

A Small Daily Task

Nothing surely is so potent as a law
that may not be disobeyed. It has the
force of the water-drop that hollows
the stone. A small daily task, if it
be really daily, will beat the labors
of a spasmodic Hercules.—Anthony
Trollope.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919

EDITORIALS

Government Should Keep Waterways

PEOPLE of the Mississippi Valley are giving heed to the reports in western newspapers to the effect that a fleet of war craft, now assembling at Key West, will shortly ascend the great Father of Waters as far as St. Louis. In this little fleet, according to the reports, the Navy Department intends to place a submarine, a modern destroyer, three submarine chasers, and two flying boats; and only people who live at a distance from the seaboard, and who realize how infrequent have been the appearances of United States war vessels on even the largest of inland rivers in recent years, can understand the interest that is certain to be aroused by this cruise from the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico straight up the country's greatest watercourse to the very heart of the land. It will be a triumphal passage, and it ought to be. But its significance, in spite of the nature of the vessels themselves, will not be so much of war as of peace. There will be something worth while, of course, in seeing the United States flag flying from a naval vessel in the river opposite St. Louis, but the real point of the matter is that it will have been carried there, to a city that is 700 miles inland from the Gulf or the Atlantic seaboard, by the same craft that would, under other orders, carry the flag up and down the coast cities or across the ocean.

Not everybody in the United States appears to appreciate the wonderful access to the heart of the country that is afforded, actually or potentially, by the rivers. People have come to accept the railroads, for the most part, as the proper means for reaching any inland point, either personally or in the handling of freight. And in the current discussion of the problem as to returning to private control the railroads that have been in the hands of the government for the period of the war, there has been, and is now, all too little consideration of the involved problem as to what to do with the waterways. Theoretically they should supplement the railroads as traffic highways, at least so far as the bulkier and less perishable freight is concerned. But practically the railroad companies have never yet shown much interest in the water routes, other than in the direction of beating them out in the fierce play of competition. And in spite of some progress by the government, during its period of complete possession, toward better correlation of rail and water lines, there is no evidence that the railroad companies, with the rail lines once more in their control, would develop any more sympathetic interest in waterways than they exhibited in the days before the war.

Still, what the government has accomplished in the last two years with respect to the better use of waterways as freight carriers, although it cannot be considered as anything more than a mere beginning, is too much to be carelessly sacrificed. It consists chiefly in the placing of a few tugs and a fleet of barges on the New York canal, covering the important route between the Great Lakes and the Hudson River, and the operation of a limited but efficient transportation system by tugs and barges on the Mississippi River and the Warrior River, in Alabama. Of these projects, of course, the most important is the Mississippi River system. It has demonstrated two facts: first, that the potential advantages of the river as a freight highway through the middle of the country, with tributary routes available through development of the confluent rivers, like the Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Red, and Tennessee, are vastly greater than any usage of recent years has indicated, and, second, that in order to aid the development of this mid-continent system, the local communities along the river should act promptly to provide means for the transfer of freight from rail to river and river to rail on a businesslike and economical basis, in order that this necessary rehandling shall not increase the costs of shipment by the river routes beyond a figure that makes the use of the river routes worth while. These points were both recognized by the waterway sympathizers in the old days. The solution prescribed for the difficulty was the same then as now. But now the conditions are different. Now the water lines are in the hands of the government, and the government has made definite progress, not only toward proper equipment and operation of them, but also toward developing the feeder lines and connections that will tend to provide freights, and toward adjusting rates in a fashion to make water shipment of interest to business men. More than that, Walker D. Hines, the Director-General of Railroads, told the business men of St. Louis, not long ago, that the Railroad Administration was planning to spend approximately \$7,000,000 through the addition to the existing Mississippi River equipment of about forty modern barges and six modern tugboats, so as to expand the service maintained between New Orleans and St. Louis since last fall to such proportions as would allow a real test of the big river as a channel of commerce.

It is clear that all this purposeful activity must not be jeopardized when the railroads are turned back to private ownership, in accordance with the announcement in President Wilson's Paris message to Congress. If the railroad companies should prove willing to purchase the waterway equipment, there is no assurance that they would maintain and expand the waterway system now well started by the government. Mr. Hines understands this. In fact, he makes no secret of his lack of confidence in the future of the waterway system if it shall pass out of government hands. The logical course, then, as he himself says, will be to retain the government transportation system on the Mississippi River as a government system after the railroads go back to private management, at the end of the current year. But it is difficult to see why Mr. Hines should limit his recommendation to the Mississippi project. By his own statement it appears that there is little use in undertaking to run a river system without feeder lines and rail connections.

Why not have the government retain control of all the waterway routes, including those already in operation and others that may be advantageously developed? The rail interests would be no readier to help waterways in one section than another, but with the government owning and operating the waterways everywhere, it would provide the authority and direction requisite for developing the waterways into a system at the same time that, by its supervisory power over railroad rates, it could further that correlation of water routes with rail routes that is admittedly the key to effective and economical use of waterways as a part of the general transportation facilities. Congress knows the railroad attitude toward water routes. It should not allow the rail lines to go back without making certain that the waterway development already effected shall be safeguarded and carried steadily forward beyond any railroad power to balk it.

Lord Milner's View

WHILST the speech delivered by Lord Milner to the Manchester branch of the Royal Colonial Institute on the relations of the British self-governing dominions with the mother country did not, perhaps, add greatly to the common stock of knowledge on the question, the British Colonial Minister did bring out one point of supreme importance. For some time past, but especially during the last four years, there has been a growing disposition, both in the dominions and in the United Kingdom, to emphasize the importance of placing the whole of the British Empire, as far as the relations of the dominions with the mother country are concerned, on a much more definite and more thoroughly organized basis. The matter has, it is true, been dealt with, when it has been dealt with at all, with commendable restraint. There has been a welcome disposition amongst Empire statesmen to leave the great issue to evolve, rather than to rush in with any detailed plan, no matter how lofty its conception. Nevertheless, the emphasis which Lord Milner laid upon the importance of still further deepening and strengthening the moral bonds which bind all parts of the Empire together, as distinct from the legal bonds, was specially timely. As the British Secretary of State justly insisted, no amount of affection and good will between the several states will enable the British Empire to exercise its proper influence in the world, unless the means of planning and acting together as one power are maintained. On the other hand, it is indeed equally true that no machinery whatsoever can prevail unless the moral unity of the great federation of democracies is preserved to the uttermost. "We must cultivate," Lord Milner declared, "what I venture to call the wider patriotism, the sense of our common citizenship in this superstate by every means in our power."

The fact of the matter is, of course, that those who have studied most deeply and understand most clearly the factors which have gone to the making of that great institution, the British Empire, are, perhaps, most chary of the idea of putting any part of its Constitution, as it develops, on paper. Of course, great changes such as are at the present time in the forefront of concern must, ultimately, be the subject of agreement, and of written agreement. Nevertheless, effort should unquestionably be made to preserve to the very utmost the unwritten nature of the Constitution. Again and again, but especially during the past few years, the Constitution has proved itself a veritable rock of defense. During those dark days, some two and a half years ago, when increasing pressure on all hands made the knitting still closer together of the Empire a matter of the most urgent importance, it was the unwritten Constitution which enabled the making, over night, of that revolutionary change represented by the War Cabinet. There was no elaborate machinery to set in motion, no perilous delay to endure. Circumstances demanded the change, and no cumbrous legalities stood between the demand and the action that should meet it. To secure the continuance of this system in all its full effectiveness, the first essential must always be what Lord Milner describes as the wider patriotism, and it is for this reason that his insistence upon its prime importance is so welcome.

Mexico and Other Nations

THE news of the last few days concerning affairs in Mexico has a more wholesome sound, especially with regard to the Republic's attitude toward other nations, than has been heard before in a long time. As to the cause of the apparent change of base on the part of the Carranza Government, several theories are advanced, some of which are reasonable enough at least to gain a thoughtful hearing. Moreover, from what has recently come to the knowledge of the public through official channels, it is evident that a sufficient number of questions of pressing importance are looming in the Mexican landscape to appear formidable even to the present Administration in that country. A mere glance at the nature of these questions will convince the observer of the accuracy of this statement.

To begin with, exclusion from the League of Nations no doubt in a degree awakens Mexicans to a sense of the importance of right dealing if a government desires high standing among the nations. Although the prospective result of its attitude during the later years of the war were pointed out often enough, the Mexican Government seemed quite heedless of the warnings. Whatever the facts may have been, the impression that there was some basis in fact for the reports of collusion between agents of the former Imperial German Government and Mexican officials was strong as well as widespread, and, especially after the allied victory, this impression evidently, and very naturally, discounted whatever prestige the Carranza régime might have had, at home as well as in certain other quarters. Furthermore, the policy of extreme taxation and other manifestations of unfriendliness toward foreign enterprise in Mexico, of late years, could hardly be expected to benefit international relations. While the occasional reports of renewed or continued revolutionary efforts of Villa had for several years received little consideration, at least outside Mexico, now that the opponents of the existing government are, ac-

cording to latest accounts, not confined to any one part of the country, the activities of Villa and those whose names are, with or without good reason, linked with his are watched with increased interest. One reason for this is the weight apparently given to the appearance on the scene of General Felipe Angeles, whom Villa troops are reported to have proclaimed President of Mexico. According to information from Washington, it is there believed that the opponents of the present Mexican Government have a strong asset in General Angeles, who is regarded as an able soldier, and who, if apparently reliable reports are to be credited, has the confidence of some foreign governments, particularly that of France.

Some one may ask how these conditions, or some of them, show improvement in Mexican affairs, since they may appear to be more or less menacing with regard to the only government of any stability at all which Mexico has seen in recent years. But those who have followed the course of the southern Republic during the period of the war will readily discern, in certain modifications and manifestations which have recently come to the knowledge of the State Department in Washington, a more sensible disposition than it has shown before for a number of years. This is decidedly encouraging. While the expressions just referred to appear to be directed particularly to the United States, this Republic, as is understood everywhere, is, to a large extent, looked to for trustworthy information concerning the exact status of Mexico, as well as to take the lead with regard to international relations with the Mexican people. Thus it is understood that a more favorable policy toward United States interests means also a more favorable one toward foreign investors generally.

The most definite evidence now at hand going to show improvement of this nature has to do with oil properties. The oil situation may, however, be regarded as a criterion. Through a Washington attorney who represents it and its embassy in the United States, the Mexican Government has announced that it will abandon its policy involving confiscation of the Tampico oil properties, owned by United States citizens. The State Department in Washington has received assurances also that the new petroleum law will not be given retroactive effect, and that United States oil interests in Mexico, acquired prior to May 1, 1917, will be exempted from the "nationalization features" of the proposed new law. The Mexican representative in Washington says, furthermore, that the same measure of protection as outlined regarding the petroleum code will be given to other foreign investments in Mexico. A United States official makes the interesting comment that these assurances are gratifying to his government, which, he says, is confidently awaiting their fulfillment. He adds the welcome statement that if the Mexican Congress lives up to the assurances officially and unofficially given, the greatest of the causes of friction between the two nations will be effectually removed.

Australia House

THOSE who stood under the great awning on the Aldwych site in London, on that sunny July morning, some six years ago, when the foundation stone of Australia House was laid by King George, must often, during the past years, have recalled one passage in the King's speech. "I am well assured," the King declared, "that, in any future emergency which may arise, Australia will be willing to do her part in standing by the mother country." The King recalled these words and dwelt on the wonderful way they had been justified, in the years that had intervened, when he formally declared Australia House open, about nine months ago. But it was, surely, when the Australian war veterans, on Anzac Day, recently, marched past the Prince of Wales and Sir Douglas Haig as they stood on the steps of the great building, that the full extent to which Australia had kept her word was best emphasized and epitomized.

From first to last, there seems to be something symbolic about Australia House, something characteristic of the country and symbolic of the way in which Australia, in common with the other dominions, has drawn closer and closer to the mother country, entered into her everyday life, and made the voice of the Commonwealth heard in her councils, finding full welcome everywhere. It was characteristic that Australia should have come and, without a moment's apparent hesitation, requisitioned what is admittedly one of the best sites in all London, and it was characteristic that she should have built upon it what is admittedly one of the very finest of London's modern buildings. Already Australia House has established itself firmly in the heart of the Londoner. With gracious and mighty ease it has planted itself in the midst of some of his "most treasured traditions," and, without even a passing jar, has made itself one with them. The slim, white steeple of St. Clement Danes, one of Wren's many gifts to London, only gains added grace and beauty because it is set over against Alfred Burr's great work; whilst the modern Londoner who walks along Fleet Street toward the Strand cannot fail to feel grateful as his eye catches the great doorway and mighty facade of Australia House.

Then the war history of Australia House is characteristic. For many months before the outbreak of the great struggle, a strike amongst the bricklayers and stone masons of London had brought the building operations on Australia House to a standstill. Week after week, as the tide of London traffic, going east or going west, swept past its half-finished walls, no sign of activity was seen anywhere. The great iron beams and stanchions grew red with rust, whilst straw and canvas, just where the men had left them on the day that they "downed tools," flapped idly in the wind on the scaffolds. Then came the outbreak of the war, and almost immediately, although the onset of the great struggle at once reduced, and finally stopped, building operations throughout the rest of the country, work on Australia House was resumed with vigor.

Australia was quite decided that her "one job" at that supreme moment was to identify herself with the mother country. And so, day by day and week by week, she "came to London." "It is the earnest wish of the Com-

monwealth Government," declared Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner of Australia, at the opening of the ceremony last August, "that Australia House may be a tangible sign to the peoples of the United Kingdom that their interests and those of their kinsfolk in the great Commonwealth overseas are common alike in peace and war." The peoples of the United Kingdom generally and the people of London in particular have, long since, accepted Australia House in the spirit of this statement.

Notes and Comments

THERE are all sorts of different ways of bringing a thing home to people. Take the case, for instance, of a member of the Essex district council in England, recently, who wanted to enable his fellow-councillors to realize the shameful disrepair of a certain cottage near by. It was so drafty, he said, that tunes could be played on a mouth organ moved up and down along cracks in the walls.

If you could understand nothing but Italian, and, upon buying your Italian-language newspaper, like *Il Cittadino* of New York, you should find an anti-prohibition legend at the head of the very first column, and then this question in bold-face type, "Shall this country be ruled by a band of fanatics and bigots?" what would you think as to the merits of the prohibition amendment? You would need to understand more than Italian in order not to think it a piece of imposition, with only a minority behind it. Yet there are people who say there is no harm in letting the immigrant classes have newspapers in their own languages, instead of requiring them to learn the language of the United States, whither, presumably, they have come to observe the law, not to undermine it.

ONE town, at least, was pleasantly surprised during the war, and that was Langres, selected as the site of the American military university in France which completed the education of officers in twentieth century warfare. Langres is old; it tops a rocky promontory some eighty miles from Verdun, and has been occupied in its time, as says Major E. A. Powell in *Scribner's Magazine*, by "Gauls, Romans, Vandals, and the original Huns." But it had never had a telephone; and never before had its cobbled streets and picturesque alleys been cleaned as they were by the United States Army. The townsfolk watched the Signal Corps putting up telephone lines, and stared curiously at the American telephone girls who soon arrived to operate the exchanges. A new interest was added when the military hands began their concerts in the town parks, and presently set the people of Langres whistling "K-K-Katie." The university grew apace; and surely never before was a university built under such conditions.

SOMEBODY has been reminded by the first trans-Atlantic flight that there is another ocean, just across the American continent, which nobody seems to have thought of in connection with aeroplanes. The Pacific, however, is used to playing second fiddle—if an ocean can be imagined fiddling. It might even be said that Japan is valuable to the eastern half of the United States as an occasional reminder that there is such a thing as the Pacific Ocean. It would be a wider space to cross, but it has many more islands than the Atlantic, and a course could perhaps be charted without much difficulty which the airman could follow from California to Japan. Or again, if he started far enough north, the airman, theoretically at least, could cross the Pacific without stopping anywhere, in about fifteen minutes.

ALTHOUGH the first passage of the Atlantic by aircraft naturally suggests the first passage by water, there is really not much in common, except the ocean. Columbus discovered a continent over which, by a bargain that does not necessarily detract from his fame as discoverer but shows him also as a pertinacious man of affairs, he was to be made admiral of all the discovered lands, with a generous share of the revenues. Lieutenant-Commander Read knew where he was going, and had no expectation of being made even a consul. When Columbus returned to Europe he also touched at the Azores. Read, perhaps, in a strict balancing of accounts, might be said to have made the venture more disinterestedly than Columbus; although, even at the present time, one must admit that proving that the ocean could be crossed in a ship was probably more important than proving it can be crossed in an aeroplane.

NOWADAYS, when summer in the United States would hardly seem itself without the coming of a circus, it is difficult to realize the excitement aroused by the first exhibition of an elephant. A now forgotten showman, Hackaliah Bailey, is said to have imported the first elephant nearly a hundred years ago, and the animal was a whole show in himself. The circus tent had not yet come into being, and the elephant was shown in barns in the eastern states that then held the bulk of the population. To prevent the public from seeing the show without charge, the elephant traveled from place to place in the night; but even so the public refused to be wholly circumvented, and small companies gathered with bonfires ready to light when the strange creature came lumbering past on his way to the next town. Sometimes, however, the management defeated this intention by sending along the road a horse built up to look like an elephant in the dark, and when the bonfire had been lighted and had burned out, the real elephant followed.

GENERAL realization that a nation has, and has had for a long time, its national artists and authors brings it respect even from those to whom art and literature are matters of indifference; and for that reason the Boston Public Library set a good example to similar institutions when it brought together an exhibition of reproductions showing the paintings and books of Tzecho-Slovakia. Under the new name of Tzecho-Slovakia it is easy to forget that Bohemia, for example, is rather a distinguished country in art and letters. A critic visiting the Boston exhibition commented on similarities in the works of the early Bohemian, Italian, and Flemish artists, and many citizens who came in probably went away with a new respect for Tzecho-Slovakia.